

JUL 25 1927

Fruit Tree Catalogue

For Season 1927

OF THE

Nurseries (S.A.) Ltd.

FRUIT TREE EXPERTS



45-YEAR OLD BRITZ IN BLOOM (WITH FIGS IN FOREGROUND).

Consulting Horticulturist - - - - - C. TRIBOLET.

Address : 80, Rissik Street, Johannesburg

Phone No. 1551, Central. Telegrams: "TREES," Johannesburg.

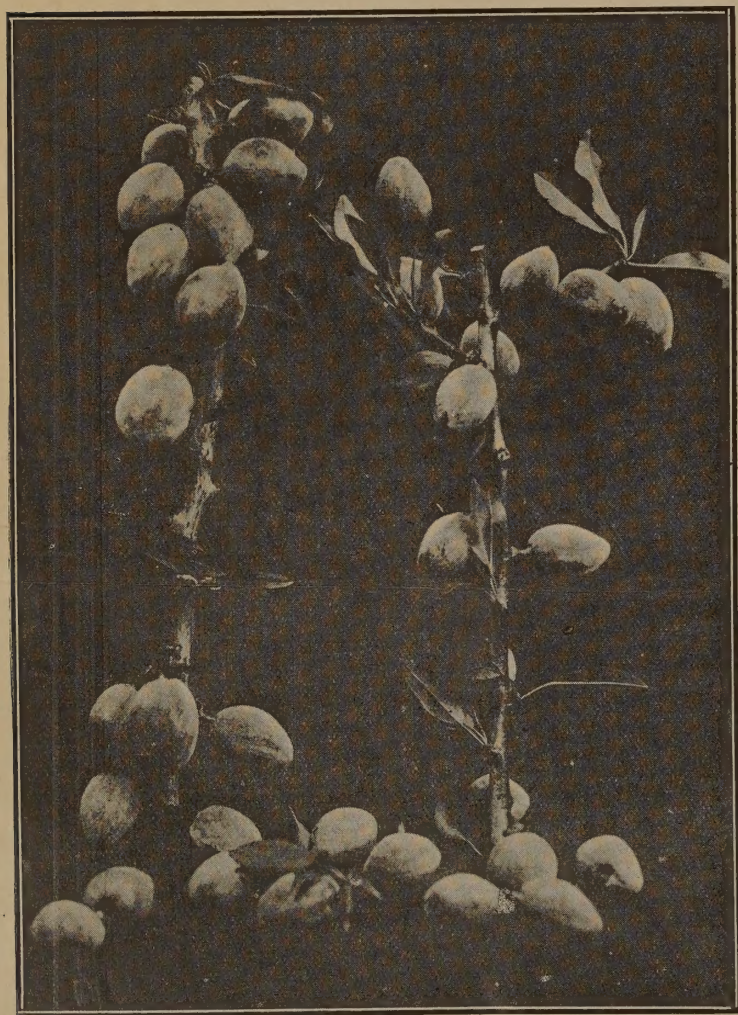
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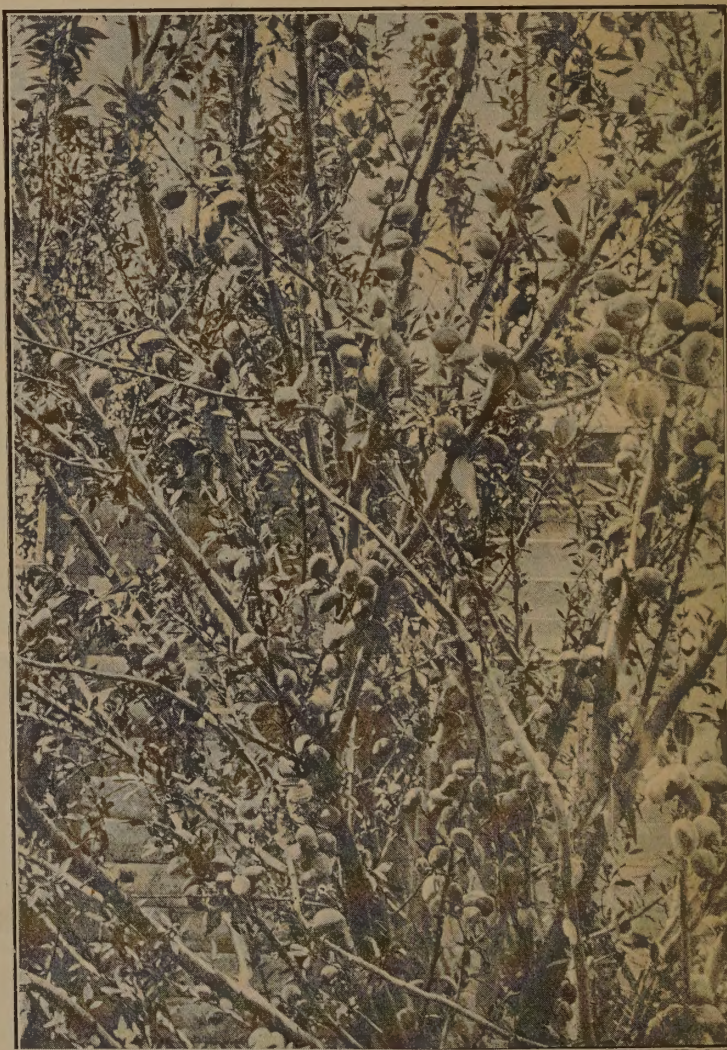
4-YEAR-OLD BRITZ ALMOND. CROP OF NUTS
SOLD FOR 30/-.



IMPROVED KILLIEKRANKIE.



BRITZ ALMOND TWIGS. (ORIGINALLY 25 NUTS
ON EACH. TWIGS 12IN. IN LENGTH.)



4½-YEAR-OLD BRITZ ALMOND CROP. 40LBS. OF
NUTS SOLD AT 1/3 PER LB.

PLANT BRITZ ALMONDS

SPECIAL NOTICE.

EXPORT OF EARLY PEACHES.

We wish to draw the attention of our clients to the remarkably high prices fetched on the 1926 London Xmas Market for South African early Peaches. The three varieties which secured the highest figures were **LE VAINQUEUR**, **MAYFLOWER**, **EARLY ALEXANDER** and **PEREGRINE**.

As an instance, our Consulting Horticulturist, Mr. C. Tribolet, from his farm at Linden, near Johannesburg, exported 1169 boxes during November and early December, 1926.

**THE MINIMUM PRICE PER TRAY REALISED WAS 18/- and the MAXIMUM
£2, for 24 to 28 PEACHES.**

WHO CAN BEAT THESE FIGURES FOR PROFIT ?

We understand that Messrs. Poupart, the well-known Fruit Export Agents of Covent Garden, are circularising South African Farmers, advising them to plant early Peaches for export, in view of the great demand and the excellent prices realised during the London Xmas Season and, **from actual experience**, we thoroughly endorse this view. Farmers in suitable localities cannot do better than follow their advice.

**REMEMBER IT.—PLANT EARLY PEACHES FOR EXPORT AND MAKE
MONEY. TAKE THE ADVICE OF THE MAN WHO HAS DONE IT.**

Introduction to Catalogue

A List of New and Valuable Varieties of Fruit Trees, etc., specially imported by us, and which should be planted in every garden in South Africa

FIGS

THE WONDER FIG

The parent tree bears as many as 5,000 figs as a first crop, ripening in November, before the heavy rains. There is no other variety of fig that bears more than a few hundred figs as a first crop, and two hundred fruits would be an exception, and then only under exceptional conditions. This variety is a fortune to people who specialise in making preserves—either green or ripe fig. Some of these figs were handed to an expert who pronounced them to be the best class of fruit he has ever handled for preserving. He stated emphatically that anyone who started an orchard of these figs and turned out green fig preserve (konfyt) would be unable to supply the demand, as the product was incomparably better than preserves made from other varieties.

Special mention is made of the fact that the Wonder Fig is so suitable for preserving, as the demand for a high-class product is unlimited. We have often been asked why we do not send our exquisite green fig konfyt to the European markets, as this class of konfyt is so much appreciated. They want it, but they can't get it. Go in and win.

The Wonder Fig is just as suitable as a dessert fruit, and is equal to such varieties as Brunswick, White Adriatic, and White Genoa for the table.

Last season the mother tree carried over 6,000 figs—first crop—truly a WONDER, and the name is well deserved.

PRICE: 21s. each, or £5 per half-dozen.

TWO NEW VARIETIES OF STRAWBERRIES.

MISSION STATION MARVEL STRAWBERRY

A variety that originated at a Mission Station and has the combined flavour of Nectarines, Grenadillas and Pineapples, and will keep in good condition for a week.

Some years ago Mr. Brehm, a well-known and respected Missionary in the Cape Province, imported several varieties of strawberries from the Black Forest, and, in course of time, he raised a NEW VARIETY by cross pollination, which he calls the "Mission Station Marvel," for excellent reasons, as the berries are *very large*, and *overspread with red* all over—not showing any white on the one side as is usually the case with most varieties; *superlative flavour*, so much so that they are used to *mix with other varieties to tone up their flavour*. This is also done in Italy with the "Ben trovato" variety of strawberry, which is, however, merely a tiny berry the size of an ordinary pea.

Berries sent by post to us last November were FOUR FULL DAYS en route, and only unpacked the FIFTH DAY in PERFECT CONDITION. We are now in a position to supply our clients with a variety of strawberry that is sure to appeal to them as being unique, in that, apart from its extraordinary carrying virtues, it has such a distinct and excellent flavour that it is being used to improve the flavour of the mediocre varieties by adding a few berries to every dish that is served up at table.

PRICE: 12s. per dozen plants; 50 plants for £2

RHODES STRAWBERRY

The only variety of strawberry that bears heavy crops during the winter months.

This variety of strawberry starts to bear in the autumn when the other varieties of strawberries stop bearing, and carries heavy crops of large, luscious berries, not alone throughout the winter months but right up to the time that the usual strawberry season opens again. The berries are extra large, of good texture, excellent flavour and colour, equal to the best spring varieties.

It is a pleasing sight to see strawberries in full bearing, in the dead of winter, when fruit is so much appreciated. Every garden should have a certain number of plants so that the strawberry season is practically in force throughout the year.

PRICE: 12s. per dozen plants; £2 10s. per 100 plants. Stock very limited.

ENGLISH GOOSEBERRIES

VARIETY "RENOWN"

We have gone to no end of trouble and expense in trying to get a variety of English Gooseberry that is really suitable for South African conditions, and up to quite recently the results were only a partial success. As many as fifty varieties were imported and tested, but the results were always mediocre. But as all comes to him who knows how to wait, we received some bushes from a friend, and found this variety precisely what we

Nurseries (S.A.) Ltd. Catalogue of Fruit Trees.

have been looking for. It was indeed a find, as the berries are large—red—of superior flavour, and the bushes bear heavily under all conditions of soil. The bushes were not affected by excessive rainfall and wet feet, as with the other varieties tested, and did not suffer from die back and become leafless when planted in heavy, wet soil. They are very prolific, as cuttings planted in July, 1925, are now 3 feet high and bushy. The trouble so far has always been to get the bushes to make headway, as generally they only succeeded in putting on a few inches of growth the first season, and more or less six inches the second and following seasons, as against the "Renown's" three feet growth, and that from cuttings—not rooted.

PRICE: Single bushes, 5s. each, £1 per half-dozen, and 30s. per dozen bushes.

BANANAS

LAS PALMAS BANANAS

Suitable for the coastal areas only. Will stand as much frost as the so-called common plantain, and can, therefore, be planted along river beds and other low-lying ground, which is not possible with the Cavendish (short-stem) variety, which is a poor frost resister. Fruit, medium size and of exquisite flavour, slightly sub-acid, and superior to the well-known Lady Finger bananas. Highly recommended for private use, and should be in every garden on the coast.

PRICE OF SUCKERS: Large, that will bear the first season, 5s. each; ordinary size, 3s. 6d. each, 48s. and 30s. per dozen respectively.

IMPROVED LADY FINGER BANANAS

From Queensland. The ordinary Lady Finger variety banana is so well known that a description is not necessary, excepting to state that this variety has larger bunches of fruit, of superior flavour, and the fruit is also larger than the ordinary variety, and the plants can be grown anywhere inland where the common plantain succeeds, as it is just as frost-resisting in every respect. This is a great advantage to lovers of this type of banana.

PRICE OF SUCKERS: Large, that will bear the first season, 5s. each; ordinary size, 3s. 6d. each, 48s. and 30s. per dozen respectively. The ordinary size can be supplied at £10 per 100.

LOQUATS

GIANT ITALIAN LOQUATS

A variety imported from Italy. We imported this variety specially for lovers of this delectable fruit, as it is superior in flavour to all the known varieties in this country, and is the best variety in cultivation; most prolific bearers of large, handsome fruit carried in enormous bunches. The fruit is twice the size of the celebrated Japanese varieties, being fully the size of the largest apricots. The trees are very precocious, and bear at an early age.

Trees can be balled and posted to any address. **PRICE:** 5s. each, or £2 2s. per dozen. If cash accompanies order the trees will be posted free.

APPLES

"BEYERS APPLE"

This apple should be planted for home use by everyone—no kitchen garden should be without it, as it is the best cooking apple ever introduced to the notice of the public. The trees are very precocious, and come into bearing at an early age. As far as we know this variety is quite blight-proof, as no blight has ever appeared on old trees. The fruit is very large, and in shape and colour is precisely a Munroe's Favourite, with the exception that it is twice as large. The most extraordinary feature about this variety is that in spite of the huge size of the fruit the trees bear enormous crops, and not as is usual in such cases every second or third year, but every year.

It is the most prolific bearer in cultivation—without a shadow of a doubt. The fruit ripens in January, and can be marketed in December for the Christmas market, as the fruit is fit to pull early in December.

PRICE: 5s. each, £1 per half-dozen, 30/- per dozen.

MEDLARS

(NELS MAMMOTH SEEDLING)

A variety evolved in South Africa and introduced by Montagu Nel, Esq., who describes it as the best and most prolific variety in cultivation. Mr. Nel has been specialising in medlars for the last 25 years, and states emphatically that the Mammoth will carry off the palm in any country. Medlars do well in South Africa, and as the fruit is so much appreciated it is surprising that so few trees are planted. We have seen trees do as well in the mist belt in Natal as they do in a dry climate, so apparently they are not particular as to climatic conditions.

PRICE: 1st size trees, 3s. 6d. each; second size trees, 2s. 6d. each; large bearing trees, 5s. each.

PEACHES

BEAUTY OF BOOROODABIN.—An extremely valuable sub-tropical variety of peach, introduced from Queensland. Can be planted anywhere on the Coast from Capetown to Lourenco Marques. An ideal peach of the

freestone family; extra early, and fit to market in October; large size and of superior quality. The earliest and best variety for the Coast ever introduced. Price, 5s. each.

CONNETT'S EARLY.—A sub-tropical variety. Creamy white, red blush, extra large, fine flavour; slipstone. Price, 5s. each.

DECEMBER ELBERTA.—The earliest yellow flesh peach in cultivation. Specially recommended for market purposes, as it ripens early in December, and will always bring top prices everywhere, as it is similar in every respect to the ordinary Elberta, with the exception that it ripens six weeks earlier. The best flavoured peach in cultivation. Please note that this peach is not recommended for the Coast, but for the middle-veld of Natal, and the High-veld of Natal, Transvaal and O.F.S. Will suit any part of the Cape Province. Price, 5s. each.

DISCOVERY.—A sub-tropical peach of exceptional quality; large to extra large; ripens first week in November under ordinary conditions; will ripen in October on Coast. Price, 5s. each.

GOODMAN'S LATE IMPROVED CLING.—This is the best canning peach ever introduced bar none; it is in a class by itself. The best canning peach in the world to-day. Can be planted anywhere bar the low-country; will do where December Elberta succeeds. Price, 5s. each.

LAMBTON.—A sub-tropical variety. Larger than Bell's, as early; good bearer; slipstone; superior quality. Price, 5s. each.

WATT'S EARLY.—Ripens in October. A sub-tropical peach; slipstone; large, and of superior quality; splendid cropper. Price, 5s. each.

PLUMS

WILSON.—This is the earliest plum in cultivation; round, good size; highly coloured; grand shipper. The best early shipping plum for the European market. A fortune to those depending on the Home Markets.

Specially imported for shipping purposes. Slipstone. This plum can be depended upon to arrive in Europe in good condition in spite of its earliness. Can only supply a limited number of trees. Price, 5s. each.

SPECIAL PLUMS FOR EXPORT

The following late shipping varieties of plums, specially imported, can be supplied in limited numbers, imported for the Home export trade:—

EXPORT.—Large, sweet flavour; blood red flesh; good keeper; late; slip. Price, 5s. each.

WRIGHT'S GIGANTIC.—Large size; prolific; skin reddish purple; late; slip. Price, 5s. each.

VICTORY.—Dark crimson; port wine flavour; blood flesh; late; good keeper; slip. Price, 5s. each.

PATERSON LATE.—Good colour; medium round fruit; ripens late March; slip. Price, 5s. each.

PURPLE KING.—Very large; good colour; blood plum; good flavour; late; slip. Price, 5s. each.

EXCELSIOR PLUM. (A Sub-Tropical Variety.)

This variety is of the Chicasaw type, a specie immune to the fruit fly. In that respect they are not subject to disease, and, therefore, are most suitable for our coastal climate—anywhere, from Durban North or South.

The fruit can be gathered while green, and if stowed away will ripen equally as well as if allowed to remain on the tree. We therefore strongly recommend this species for home culture on the coast.

PRICE: 2s. 6d. each.

HOWE PLUM. (A Sub-Tropical Variety.)

This variety is similar in every respect to the Excelsior, with the exception that it ripens a week later.

PRICE: Same as Excelsior.

DEAS' MAMMOTH WALNUT.

(RECOMMENDED BY THE GOVERNMENT HORTICULTURIST).

A FORTUNE FOR WALNUT GROWERS.

The Chief, Division of Horticulture, Pretoria, recently stated in the "Farmer's Weekly" in reply to an enquiry about Walnuts, that Mr. William Deas has some magnificent trees of excellent varieties of Walnuts, giving returns from individual trees of £15 to £30 per tree.

We are now offering you the above strain, as we secured the only available supply of trees from Mr. Deas.

Mr. Deas has supplied one firm in Capetown for the last 15 years with Walnuts, and is now unable to cope with the demand for his nuts. Here you have an excellent guarantee of a suitable variety for South African conditions, bearing nuts that will always command top prices, owing to their size and quality.

PRICE: Small trees, 3s. 6d. each; large trees, 5s. each; £15 and £20 per 100 respectively.

Limited Stock only.

STEYN'S NEW "BORRIE" QUINCE.

(AN IMPROVED AND UNIQUE CAPE DESSERT QUINCE).

PRICE: 4s. each; £2 per dozen; 25 trees for £3 10s.

The original "Borrie" Quince of the Cape Colony was always considered superior in flavour to all other varieties of quinces, but this NEW VARIETY is not alone MUCH LARGER but FAR AND AWAY SUPERIOR in FLAVOUR to the old "Borrie" Quince—good as that variety was always considered.

It is a variety of quince that should at once appeal to ALL SOUTH AFRICANS, and should, therefore, find a place in EVERY GARDEN IN THE UNION.

There is no doubt that quinces and figs are great SOUTH AFRICAN FAVOURITES—more so than almost any other varieties of FRUIT—so plant this NEW variety of "BORRIE" QUINCE and "WONDER FIG" for yourselves and the KIDDIES, and you will never regret the expense.

DESCRIPTION:—Large, Golden Yellow, right through to the CORE. The only GOLDEN YELLOW FLESHED QUINCE IN CULTIVATION; juicy, and as MELLOW as the JONATHAN APPLE. Can be eaten in the same way as the best CLASS OF DESSERT APPLES. The old folks will be just as MAD after it as the KIDDIES.

PLANT PERSIMMONS

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF BUSINESS.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA ONLY.

Unknown Correspondents are kindly requested to remit with their Orders, or give a satisfactory reference, otherwise trees will be sent C.O.D.

Where accounts are opened it is understood that payment shall be made within sixty days unless special arrangements re date of payment have been previously made.

Packing at cost is charged on all orders except when the order is prepaid, when we pack free. It is advisable to remit the full amount due and save packing charges.

Railage is payable by the customer and unless the trees are consigned to a Halt or Siding, or on the specific instructions of a customer, consignments will be sent rail forward per perishable train.

AGRICULTURAL PARCEL POST.—If desired, especially for places remote from the railway, we can send trees by this method. Smallest trees are chosen and a dozen such trees, cut back to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet, together with packing, weigh about 10 lbs., and cost 1/- postage.

Mr. Tribolet gives his personal attention to all orders and if you leave the choice of varieties to him you will be more than satisfied when the trees start bearing.

PLEASE NOTE.—As the season advances some varieties will become sold out. We suggest that customers making their own selection should name a few supplementary varieties as substitutes in case any sort of their first selection be sold out. If no substitution is desired, write "No Substitution" on the order, and we shall then fill the order only so far as we have trees of the varieties ordered in stock.

GENERAL REMARKS

CUTTING BACK TREES.—Immediately after trees are planted *cut them back knee-high* in cases of trees having *only single stems*; if the trees are already shaped in the nursery reduce the branches to within 6 inches of where they start to fork out from main stem, cutting to an *outside bud* so as to give the young tree an open canopy.

CHERRIES and Almonds can be cut back as with other fruit trees, *but in the future* do not in any way prune them. In the case of Cherries, merely cut out centre of tree if too compact to allow enough sun to penetrate and ripen the wood.

Figs and Vines must be earthed up to prevent drying out. See instructions under Figs in Catalogue.

PLANTING SEASON.—Deciduous trees can be planted from the 15th May to end of September. *Sub-tropical Peaches should be planted during June and July.*

HOW TO PLANT.—After lying fallow throughout the summer, the land should be again ploughed in autumn and reduced by means of cultivators to a state fit for planting. The most convenient, as well as the most economical, distance between trees is 20ft. Having pegged the ground, make the holes for the young trees deep enough to plant them the same depth as they occupied in the nursery. In this operation the sub-soil should not be disturbed, except in cases where the soil is deep and porous, as it would then form a receptacle for soakage from the surrounding area, and in retentive clay the water would remain and render the soil sour and uncongenial for the young trees to establish themselves. The medium in which the roots of trees feed, young and old, should not have even a suspicion of stagnant water therein.

Don't take out too many trees at one time. Roll a wet bag around the roots. In dry, windy weather see that all roots are kept moist while you are operating. Carry a bucket of water with you, and dip the roots of each tree in the water just before you plant it. As the roots of each tree vary in depth you may in some holes have to fill in soil before putting in the tree, or it would be too deep, or you may have to scoop out a little soil for the deeper roots. Fill in some of the finest soil and try to distribute the roots as evenly as their position will allow, and press the soil well in amongst the roots near the main stem, and put your fingers under the topmost roots and pull them out of the soil, and outwards, so that only the lower roots are covered in the first lot of soil you put in. Then fill in more soil, and proceed in the same way until all the roots are covered and lie well embedded, and at different depths; all the while see that the soil is set firm round the main stem of the tree. Then with your foot press the soil down firmly, unless the soil is very wet and heavy. *You can hardly plant too firmly* (too loose planting has killed thousands of trees). Finally, after giving a large bucket of water, fill in the rest of the soil and leave surface loose. Tie the trees firmly to a stake, but cross each tie between the stake and the tree, or insert some grass or soft material to prevent the tree from chafing.

HEELING IN.—On receipt of trees, do not allow them to lie at the station, where they may be exposed to sun, wind, or frost, but take delivery at the earliest opportunity. Unpack, moisten the roots, and plant at once, if possible. Avoid unnecessary exposure, for the natural place of the roots is in the ground. If not able to plant, *heel the trees in*, preferably in a loose, well-drained spot. Dig a trench or furrow about a foot wide and six to eight inches deep, and length according to number of trees. If you have a large number to heel in, make the trench two or three feet wide; stand the trees closely in trench, and shake loose soil well in amongst them, so as to cover the roots well. Pack down firmly. Then fill in all the loose soil. Deciduous trees can be kept that way for a long time without any detriment.

MANURING AT PLANTING.—A couple of handfuls of fertiliser is beneficial, for it gives the tree a quick start. Spread it in the hole, and mix it in the soil before planting. On no account use organic manure in direct contact on the bare roots, or too thickly near the stem of the tree. Or you can leave the manuring until the tree has got hold and growing, when you can spread it around the surface of the ground and hoe it in.

RECORDING.—Remove all labels from trees, so that they do not cut the limbs. Keep a careful record or map of the names and varieties planted for future reference. Also, do not plant too many varieties for market purposes. To plant only a few kinds known to be reliable in your locality will prove a much better paying investment. Plant other kinds only for testing.

INSECT PESTS.—**CODLIN MOTH.**—Spray with arsenate of lead paste, 2½ lbs. to 40 Imperial gallons of cold water or 1¼ lbs. of arsenate of lead powder to the 40 gallons, applied a few days after the blossoms fall. A second spray of same strength should be applied in 21 days after first spraying, and again in six or nine weeks. It may be necessary to spray a fourth time. One of the secrets of success in codlin moth spraying is the destruction of as many as possible of the insects of the first brood. Thus, if particular care is given to the early sprayings, keeping the fruit covered with spray for a month or six weeks after setting, this result is easily accomplished. Lead arsenate at the strength of 1¼ lbs. of powder in 40 Imperial gallons is very effective when the dilution is with lime-sulphur solution or Bordeaux mixture. Therefore the combination of this insecticide with either of these fungicides is recommended when circumstances require the application of both. Banding, as commonly practised, is inefficient. Rough bark should be removed, heavy hessian should be used, the bands should be applied snugly, made fully five inches wide when doubled over, and be placed in position early (by the end of October in the Western Province), and the catch should be removed at least once a fortnight.

PEACH LEAF CURL.—3 lbs. of bluestone in 80 gallons of water just before the buds move in Spring. Then spray one gallon of lime sulphur in 50 gallons when the trees are in bloom. This is a fungus disease; it is of a dark reddish colour, and causes the foliage to curl and drop. The fruit is often affected as well, and a poor crop is the result. After the trees are in bloom, and if they still show signs of the disease, use Bordeaux Mixture, which may be purchased in powder form, and only requires water to be added before use.

GREEN AND BLACK APHIS, or Green and Black Fly, as they are more commonly called. The fly does a lot of damage in the early spring to peach and nectarines, and often also attack plum trees. Strong tobacco water made by soaking stems and leaves in water for a few days, or by using one part water to eighty parts of Lion

Brand Tobacco Extract, will clean the trees effectually with one or two applications. The first spraying should be made when the trees are quite dormant in July, and follow this up with a further spraying just as the buds are on the point of opening. To be successful the spray must be directed with some force to thoroughly penetrate the masses and wet every insect. Care should be taken to use no brands for spraying except those that *are guaranteed to contain no arsenic*. This precaution is necessary, because there are tobacco sheep dips containing soluble arsenic, but nothing is said about it on the label. Such brands were not intended for use as sprays, and if used as such the soluble arsenic will very seriously injure the trees or may even kill them. The spray is much improved if soap is added in the proportion of one pound to every twenty gallons of spray. The spray is itself an aphicide; it increases the spreading, penetrating and sticking qualities of the spray, and may also have some chemical action on the nicotine. The tobacco extract should be mixed with one half of the water used, the soap with the other half, and then the two mixed together.

GRAPE ANTHRACNOSE.—In view of the inconvenience of the iron sulphate treatment, the writer prefers the application of lime sulphur—1 in 9. If the vines are thoroughly wetted down with the latter, control is effective. The disease is liable to break out on twigs and fruit in the summer, in spite of any sort of winter treatment. It is then necessary to apply Bordeaux (4—4—50) or lime sulphur (1 to 50) as follows:—(1) When the shoots are 8 to 12 inches in length, (2) just before the flower buds open, (3) just after the blossoms fall, and (4) 10 to 14 days later.

POWDERY MILDEW OR OIDIUM IN GRAPE VINES.—Dust with flowers of sulphur shortly after growth starts and repeat every two or three weeks. At least three dustings are necessary, more if required. The addition of a small portion of dehydrated lime will make this more effective. Or, if preferred spray with potassium sulphurata 1 oz. to 1 gallon water in Summer, 2 oz. to 1 gallon water in Winter. Use a fine nozzle to spray with. The following formula is also recommended:—Copper carbonate, 5 ozs.; ammonia (Sp. Gr. .880) 1 quart 2 lbs.; water, 40 gallons. Dilute the ammonia with about 2 gallons of water, dissolve the copper carbonate in the diluted ammonia, then add the remaining 38 gallons of water. The vines should be sprayed at least twice during the season, the first time when the fruit is about the size of buckshot, and again about a month later. One of the most important periods for sulphuring, and one which should never be neglected, is at the time of blossoming, as vines in this country frequently suffer from "Couloure"—the non-setting of the berries. This defect can be minimised to a great extent by sulphuring during the flowering period. The best time to sulphur is when the leaves are thoroughly dry, so as to get an even distribution. If rain falls after the sulphuring has been done, the vines must be resulphured. Towards the end of the season the mildew appears on the leaves in the form of little round black pin-points. These fall to the ground with the leaves, and, after passing the winter in the soil or crevices of the bark of the vine, are responsible for renewing the infection in the following year. The total destruction of these spores is imperative. This can be accomplished by entirely controlling the mildew by spraying or by the constant application of sulphur and by carefully removing all diseased leaves and burning them. Even if the mildew appears after the crop is taken off, it is advisable to spray heavily so as to prevent the formation of the winter or resting stage of the fungus. Finely divided sulphur is much more effective than that of coarse quality, and the best results are obtained by using a good sulphur sprayer. One of the best is known as "Vermorel soufreuse Torpille," which is of European manufacture.

PERNICIOUS SCALE.—Winter spraying use lime sulphur 1 x 10, miscible oil 1—15 or 1—12.

CONTROL OF CITRUS SCALE.—The several scale insects attacking citrus can be successfully controlled by thorough spraying with various substances generally supplied for this purpose by dealers throughout the country. Most of these are of the miscible oil type. Harbas, scalecide, and gargoyle spraying oil are perhaps the best known. The strengths to be used are indicated on the containers.

LICHEN ON FRUIT TREES.—The lichen is quite superficial and, if not very abundant, does very little direct harm to the trees. If very plentiful, however, it has a smothering effect by partially stopping the air supply of the stems. It also affords excellent protection for various insect and fungous parasites, and it is therefore advisable to destroy it. The best way of doing so is by winter spraying with lime sulphur one in fifteen, or copper sulphate, one pound in twenty-five gallons of water.

LIME, SULPHUR AND SALT WASH.—A Winter Spray for Deciduous Trees, Mussel, and San Jose Scale and Mites: Forty pounds of unslaked lime, 20 lbs. of sulphur, 15 lbs. of salt, and 60 gallons of water. To mix, take 10 lbs. lime, 20 lbs. of sulphur, boil until the sulphur is thoroughly dissolved, when the mixture will be of a light amber colour. Slake 30 lbs. lime in a barrel with hot water, and when thoroughly slaked (but still boiling) add 15 lbs. of salt; when this is dissolved the whole should be added to the lime and sulphur in the boiler, and the whole boiled for half an hour longer, then water, to make the whole up to 60 gallons, should be added. Strain through a wire sieve, and keep well stirred whilst in use. By first mixing the sulphur into a paste like mustard the process is quicker.

A WOOLLY APHIS CURE.—A gardening expert states that in order to clear the apple trees of woolly aphis he planted round each tree seeds of climbing Nasturtiums, and allowed the plants to cover the ground all round the stem of the tree. The woolly aphis, which was plainly visible early in the season, gradually disappeared as the season advanced, and by February the trees were clear.

CONTROL OF WOOLLY APHIS.—The most effective and up-to-date spray.—To prepare sufficient mixture to treat 100 trees, 1 lb. soap should be boiled in a gallon of water till dissolved; add 1 gallon of red oil and mix thoroughly; then add 1 pint of nicotine sulphate, and after mixing the whole for a few minutes, add 80 gallons of water. If the water is hard, a small piece of washing soda should be added. The whole tree should be treated and the spray applied with sufficient force to reach insects in crevices. From our experience we are of opinion that the best time to apply this combination spray is during the winter months when the trees are free of leaves. It has, however, been used in October on trees in blossom and no burning occurred. It would not be advisable to use the spray during the summer if the ground were very wet, as a slight burning of the leaves might occur.

APPLE MILDEW.—The disease is generally much more serious in young stock than in the case of mature trees. As the fungus is superficial it may be killed by spraying with lime-sulphur, one part to fifty parts of water. Iron sulphate dissolved in water and added at the rate of one pound to sixteen gallons of the spray will

increase its effectiveness. Two or three sprayings at intervals of a fortnight should protect the trees for the season. The sprays may be applied in combination with lead arsenate, when spraying for codlin moth at the beginning of the season.

LEAF AND BUD-EATING INSECTS (other than Birds).—The offender is a small brown beetle which does its work during the night, and hides under the soil close to the plants during the daytime; this beetle is particularly partial to apple buds, plum and apricot leaves and vines. The best method of controlling this beetle is to spray stems and leaves on the under sides as well as the upper surfaces with 3 lbs. arsenate of lead paste, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. powder to every 50 gallons water.

COMBINED SPRAY FOR WAX, RED, BLACK AND WHITE LOUSE ON CITRUS TREES.—Make a paste of 4 lbs. of soft soap and 1 lb. of sulphur; mix with 1 gallon of boiling water; then dilute to 20 gallons with cold water, and spray.

FRUIT-FLY POISON BAIT.—Sugar or treacle, 4 lbs.; arsenate of lead, 4 ozs.; water, 5 gallons. Mix arsenate with a little water, dissolve sugar in bulk of water and stir in arsenate. Try to avoid fruit, but reach all parts of tree. A good idea is to drive it with plenty of force, not directly at the tree, but in the air above it, so that it will fall as a mist-like rain on the foliage. One or two syringefuls are ample for most trees. Spray every ten days in fine weather and immediately after rain. Bait all trees liable to pest on the place. The whole object is to poison mother flies. Bees are not likely to be seriously affected.

CUT-WORM.—Paris green, 1 lb.; bran, 40 lbs.; brown sugar, 5 lbs. Mix Paris green and bran thoroughly, then dissolve the sugar in sufficient water to moisten the mass to a stiff mush. A tablespoonful placed on the ground at the base of the trees will kill cut-worms, etc.

WHITE ANTS.—Where white ants destroy young trees use common butcher's salt spread round the tree and worked lightly into the ground, and if troublesome spread a handful in the hole and mix into the soil before planting. We recommend a bait made of arsenic, bran, maize meal, or sawdust spread around the trees.

REMEDY TO PREVENT SCALDING FRUIT TREES.

Whitewash for old Trees—

30 lbs. of Lime.

4 lbs. of Tallow.

5 lbs. of Salt.

Mix with enough water to make it flow well.

For Young Trees—

4 ozs. Whale Oil Soap dissolved in each gallon of water, and whitening to give it a paint-like consistency.

BUD DROPPING, FRUIT SETTING, AND LATE FROSTS.

Early maturing Cherries, Peaches, and Apricots generally suffer the most. To obviate this it is recommended that, in the event of the Summer and Autumn rains being deficient, to irrigate the trees at that period of the year, or to cultivate continually in the absence of rain or irrigation, as it is essential that the ripening buds have sufficient moisture to mature properly.

Where irrigation is available give a good soaking in August, to nourish and support all blossoms appearing on the trees, as unless there is free circulation of sap they will drop a proportion of their blossoms should the early Spring be without rain. When there is rain in July and August it is always followed by a good setting of fruit.

Do not permit the centre of the trees to become crowded with growth; this should be cleaned out in the Summer, otherwise immature wood is formed, and when a flow of sap occurs in the Spring the buds are pushed off.

Where late frosts occur regularly each season, and very little or no fruit sets, it is advisable to flood the trees—if they are under irrigation—starting already in July, and doing this regularly, so that the ground is kept wet and cold, and flushing of the trees delayed quite a month or more, when all chance of frost is over. Now, great foresight must be used when flooding, so as not to produce the opposite effect to what is intended. The point is to flood just as the weather breaks after a warm spell, which it generally does, and to good effect. If one irrigates at the fag-end of a cold spell, as the weather is warming up, one brings the trees on quite a fortnight earlier than they would otherwise flush. Where early fruit is required, and frost not feared, this is a good way for the early bird to cop the worm—alias the market.

THE SETTING OF FRUIT.—Investigations undertaken by Mr. D. Casella, of the Australian Agricultural Service, prove that fungicidal and insecticidal preparations are all most decidedly injurious to the setting of fruits if they come in contact with the pollen. All the specifics he tested were harmful, including sulphur, to which some persons attribute a beneficial action in the setting of fruits. Water also proved injurious; it intensified the harmful effects of previously applied fungicides on the germinative power of the pollen. These conclusions confirm the contentions of many growers that it is harmful to use either insecticides or fungicides at the time when the blossoms of fruit trees are expanding.

ABOUT FRUIT TREES.—It was a great surprise to see an orchard of different kinds of fruit trees that had been planted in the ridge thrown together out of two furrows instead of in holes on level ground as is usually done. The soil in these ridges was good top soil, and the trees being planted in it grew just about twice as fast and were twice as thick through the stem in four years as trees taken from the same four boxes, from the same nursery, and at the same time and planted on the adjoining farm. Each year another ridge was ploughed out on each side of the row, and against the first, and eventually the orchard had a dead furrow between each pair of rows to drain off the surplus water.

In another orchard, no pruning had been done except here and there a cross limb had been cut and the water sprouts on the apple trees had been kept cut. Baldwin apple trees two years old had been set, and in five

Nurseries (S.A.) Ltd. Catalogue of Fruit Trees.

years with regular field cultivation these trees were bearing from a half bushel to a bushel of apples, in face of the reputation the Baldwin has of not beginning to yield until it is fifteen years old. Another orchard of a few trees had been similarly handled for thirty-five years and the crop of apples on these trees in an "off" year was truly a sight, and as the limbs rested almost on the ground more than half the crop could be picked without ladders.

ANNUAL LOSS.—It is computed that on an average an acre of land devoted to fruit trees (in bearing) loses annually by the maturing of a crop and the formation of wood approximately 200 lbs. lime, 150 lbs. potash, 75 lbs. nitrogen, 50 lbs. phosphoric acid. Most orchard soils are improved by a liberal application of lime every fourth year, say, at the rate of 1,000 lbs. per acre.

Stone fruits require more liberal supplies of fertilisers than Apples and Pears. They show more readily the want of nitrogen, therefore this element should be applied in a form which becomes readily available. To obtain the best results stone fruits should have the fertiliser applied early in the growing season, slow acting nitrogenous fertilisers do not give good results, as the active element becomes available at a late stage of the crop, and foliage benefits at the expense of fruit.

An acre of bearing apple trees, that is for growth of foliage, new wood and fruit, requires in plant-food constituents, nitrogen 55 lbs., phosphoric oxide 14 lbs., potash 55 lbs., lime 57 lbs. Apricots require 100 lbs. of lime, and peaches 114 lbs. Much depends on what your soil already contains of plant-foods.

DISTANCE APART TO PLANT FRUIT TREES.—FOR SMALL GARDENS: If space is limited, one can plant as close as 12 ft. apart each way, provided the trees are kept well in hand by constant prunings and regular fertilisation. Naturally, if trees are planted close together, more attention must be paid to fertilising. If organic manures, such as stable and kraal manure, are available, a good dressing should be given the trees each season in the early Spring, which should immediately be forked in. In the case of bearing trees, give each tree 5 lbs. of basic slag as a top dressing some time in February every year. In the case of trees not yet bearing the quantity of basic slag can be reduced to half.

COMMERCIAL ORCHARDS.—The standard distance is 20 ft. apart. This *espacement* can be generally adopted for all varieties of fruit trees, with the exception of Walnuts, which can be planted from 25 to 35 ft. apart, depending upon the nature of the soil.

TABLE FOR PLANTING ORCHARDS.

SQUARE SYSTEM.—Showing the number of Plants required to plant an acre of land, from 1 ft. to 30 ft., plant from plant.

TRIANGULAR SYSTEM.—Divide the number required to the acre, Square Method as below, by the decimal .866. or roughly one-sixth more. The result will be the number to the acre by this method.

Distance Apart.	No. per Acre.	Distance Apart.	No. per Acre.	Distance Apart.	No. per Acre.
Feet.	Number.	Feet.	Number.	Feet.	Number.
80	7	18	134	6½	1,091
60	12	17	150	6	1,201
50	17	16	169	5½	1,440
40	27	15	193	5	1,742
35	36	14	222	4½	2,151
30	48	13	257	4	2,722
28	55	12	302	3½	3,556
26	64	11	360	3	4,840
24	75	10	435	2½	6,970
22	90	9	537	2	10,890
20	100	8	680	1½	19,360
19	120	7	889	1	43,560

Deciduous Fruit Trees.

IN TINS FOR SUMMER PLANTING.

The dry winter of the High Veld of South Africa, followed frequently by delayed rains in Spring, has often proved a serious drawback to the planting of deciduous fruit trees. Planters know that it is difficult to water and fear that they may have to continue watering over a long period if they plant early. As a consequence they plant late and lose trees, or maybe get the trees standing over a year with scarcely any growth.

It must be apparent to anyone who considers the matter at all that to plant a tree unnaturally late is sheer folly. At the proper dormant period of the year the tree, having shed all its leaves, is evaporating very little moisture. But as soon as growth commences in spring there is a constant drain on the roots to supply the young leaves, the young growing wood and the flower buds. On transplanted trees the cut roots form the young rootlets some time before leaf or branch growth commences. But in the case of trees transplanted after root growth has commenced in the nursery the tree is called upon twice to expend energy in root formation, once in the nursery and once after being transplanted. It is obvious to anyone that this puts an unfair strain on the tree.

It is undoubtedly best to plant deciduous fruit trees direct from the nursery to their permanent site in the orchard, provided such transplanting can be done at the proper time—the time of true dormancy. But to avoid

PLANT QUEENSLAND GOLDEN PLUM

Nurseries (S.A.) Ltd. Catalogue of Fruit Trees.

the loss experienced in planting late and to allow deciduous trees to be planted at any time during summer when rains may be most suitable, we are making a speciality during the coming year of tinning up a considerable number of all varieties of deciduous fruit trees. These will be tinned at the proper time, so there will be no check to their growth. And they may be planted out at ANY TIME.

The roots are not disturbed, the tins or boxes are merely cut to pieces, and the tree with all the soil attached is planted. Our prices for tinned deciduous trees, except persimmons and vines, are as follows:—

Yearling trees, 3s. 6d. each, £1 16s. per dozen, £13 15s. per 100; Two-year-old trees, 5s. each, £2 15s. per dozen; £20 per 100; Extra large trees, 5s. 7s. 6d. and 10s. each.

WINDBREAKS.

We emphatically state that only productive trees, and not ornamental trees, should be planted for a windbreak, and for preference a *double* or *single* row of *Almonds*, or *Walnuts* where *Almonds* are unsuitable, and an inner row of *Figs*. If the orchard is very wide it can be broken up by planting a windbreak of a single row of *Figs* or *Almonds* every fifty yards or so and leaving out a row of fruit trees. This is advice that you need not be afraid to act upon. You will never regret it, particularly if birds are troublesome, as they will eat the *Figs* and leave your fruit to ripen.

NOTE.—We recommend the Britz Almond as the best variety to plant for windbreaks. See under "Britz" for particulars.

WARNING.

On no account follow the common custom of placing a shovelful of manure in the bottom of the hole, particularly raw stable dung reeking with ammonia and fermenting fast, as manurial ingredients can only be satisfactorily taken up by the fine hair roots when presented in a very diluted state by the help of water. Fermentation and decay of this organic matter gives off a large percentage of carbonic acid gas, filling up the interstices of the soil and drawing upwards the atmospheric air which ought to fill them. A sure means of asphyxiating the roots.

If the orchard has been prepared properly in average fertile soil, or if in one somewhat poorer, a little old well-rotted manure has been added during preparation, there is not the least need for these kindnesses.

As a general statement it may be said that orchard-manuring is best done by top-dressing, turning the material into the upper tilth to be carried slowly *by solution* down to the level of the roots.

APPLES.

PRICE : 2s. each, 21s. per doz., £7 10s. per 100 ; second size trees, 2s. 6d. each, £10 per 100 ; third size trees, 3s. 6d. each, £15 per 100 ; Special large trees, ready to bear, 5s. and 7s. 6d. each.

Special price quoted per thousand for commercial planting. Ask for our quotation before buying elsewhere, as for cash we are prepared to quote against any firm in South Africa.

All our trees are on Northern Spy stocks, and a written guarantee can be given to this effect.

It is quite impossible to overdo apple planting on the right soil; not if every acre was planted up, as there will always be a sale for every decent apple grown in South Africa.

As apples require certain classes of soil and the right climatic conditions, it would be best for those in doubt to write to us before planting extensively where they have no local data to guide them, or should their conditions be somewhat different to the conditions for which local data is available.

Our expert can be consulted without payment. Make quite sure that your soil and climate is suitable. Another thing, you might have been unsuccessful up to date simply because you planted the wrong varieties for your particular conditions. Please, when asking for advice, state the nature of your soil *and the sub-soil*. Briefly, the nature of the soil for the first eighteen inches will be quite sufficient as a guide for us as to whether the class of soil is suitable for apples or otherwise. At the same time we would also like to know the class of soil found to a total depth of *three feet*. Where the surface soil is, say, sandy loam and the sub-soil is clayey or whatever it may be, please state precisely where the one leaves off and the other commences, as it is most important that we be informed fully on these points. If the sub-soil is clayey, state if it is porous or otherwise.

The most ideal soil is where the sub-soil is clayey but porous and not impervious to water, and so liable to become waterlogged during periods of abnormal rainfall.

By planting apples under suitable conditions of climate and soil, there is a certain income for life for every farmer who is fortunate enough to have these conditions on his property. It is merely a question of the right climate and soil. We consider that at present it is quite easy to make £100 per acre per annum from apples when in full bearing, and that in the future it will never be less than £50 or 10s. per tree net profit.

Finally, when consulting us as to the suitability or otherwise of a property for apples or other fruit, please bear in mind to state the nature of the rock on the place—country rock. This information will enable our expert who is an agricultural geologist, to form an accurate opinion of the value of the in situ deposits of soil on the place.

The value of the alluvial soil will depend on the nature of the rocks in the area drained by the waters forming these deposits. It will be as well, therefore, if the information is available to state more or less the formation of the rocks in the watershed, as this information will assist us to arrive at a true value of the soil on the property.

PLANT BRITZ ALMONDS

It is most important that the information we give clients in connection with the suitability or otherwise of their soil can be thoroughly depended on by them in every respect.

BEWARE OF CHEAP APPLE TREES—ADVERTISED TO BE ON NORTHERN SPY ROOTS (?). RUN AWAY FROM APPLE TREES ON SO-CALLED SWEET ROOTS.

The country is being flooded with cheap apple trees from the Cape Province. The advertisers use the catch phrase, "On Northern Spy Roots," which, to the unwary, is a trap, as they are only that in name—nothing else. They are *not* *Blight-proof*.

Trees to be blight-proof have to be double-worked on Northern Spy Roots, i.e., the Scion must be a Northern Spy, as well as the ROOT, and this is then budded over to the variety wanted, after the stock has grown for a season in the nursery. The result is that the *whole* ROOT SYSTEM, as well as that portion of the stock above ground, is absolutely blight-proof. This is what should happen. But what they do is to take a scion, say, Rome Beauty, for instance, and on to this scion (a scion is a slip or cutting) they graft a small piece of Northern Spy Root, which is then planted in nursery rows and allowed to grow for a season. The next season it is sold as a **ROME BEAUTY ON NORTHERN SPY ROOTS**. It is understandable that this small piece of root cannot alone support the scion for any length of time, and as there is a considerable portion of the non-blight-proof scion of the Rome Beauty below the surface, this portion soon sends out adventitious roots, with the result that the tree is now supported on its own roots, almost in toto, as the Northern Spy root being at the bottom is soon overpowered by the roots above it. What is the result? After a few years one can shake the tree like a loose pole, as the blight destroys the Rome Beauty roots, and the tree is now only supported by the small hold the Northern Spy root has on the soil. But before this calamitous stage has been reached—long before—the orchardist has already discovered to his dismay that there is a fly in the ointment, as he is unable to keep the blight in check, and the trees are dying while he is looking on, and he can't stop them.

Now, when trees are double-worked, the roots forming above the graft are an advantage, as they are blight-proof, and help to support the tree—naturally the more roots that develop the better—provided **THEY ARE BLIGHT-PROOF**.

None of our apple trees are root grafted, as there is no necessity for us to adopt this course, as we have a plentiful supply of Northern Spy Stocks. The result is that the trees we supply are **GUARANTEED BLIGHTPROOF** below the ground, and well above the level of the land, and our trees are in accordance with the recommendations laid down by the Government Horticulturists of the Union of South Africa, and all the other apple-growing countries of the world.

No apple tree is immune to blight above the bud (from 6 inches to a foot above the level of the land) unless the variety is blight-proof in itself. However, it is quite a simple matter to keep trees free from blight by the well-known remedies of to-day, always provided the **ROOTS ARE BLIGHT-PROOF**.

Some popular varieties are demons for blight, but so popular are these varieties that buyers take their chance, and make brave and sustained efforts to keep the blight in check, which are generally well rewarded.

WARNING.—Plant trees guaranteed by the seller to be on either Northern Spy Stocks, or Double-worked on Northern Spy Roots. If they offer you trees on the so-called Sweet Stocks—run away, or plant cabbages. Insist on a guarantee, so that you know precisely what you are buying.

Remember, when you are in doubt, you can always write to the Chief Nursery Inspector, Department of Agriculture, Pretoria, who will advise you what to do, and will, we feel sure, confirm what we have stated above in regard to apple stocks.

AMERICAN LADY.—With Dutch Tulis, this is "the" early jelly apple. Medium-sized, red, a heavy cropper and vigorous grower, with a wide spreading habit.

BLACK BEN DAVIS.—A seedling from Ben Davis, deep red instead of striped. A decided improvement, and more vigorous grower.

CARTER'S BLUE.—An apple that is becoming increasingly popular. It is of large size, pale-green, striped with dull red, and carrying a blue bloom. A strong grower, and reliable bearer. Excellent for export; late.

CARRINGTON.—An exceedingly beautiful and most delicious apple, bears well when quite young, blight proof, early.

CLEOPATRA.—An apple which has become very popular, one of the best of the yellows. Large, tender and melting, a heavy and continuous cropper; late.

CLIFF'S SEERLING.—Fruit large, "Pearmain" shaped, and highly coloured. Flesh yellow, crisp, juicy and of exquisite flavour; a late keeper and valuable market variety. Tree remarkable for its upright and vigorous growth; perfectly blight-proof; late.

COMMERCE.—An American dessert apple of great beauty; fruit large, solid and of perfect shape, prolific, good keeper; late.

COX'S ORANGE PIPPIN.—One of the most popular English apples, excellent flavour, late.

DELICIOUS.—Now an established favourite in South Africa; tree a strong upright grower, a most prolific cropper, and very hardy. Fruit of most distinctive yellow-striped red colour, excellent quality, and stores well; late.

DUTCH SWEET.—The old, medium-sized Dutch apple; well known; striped.

DUTCH TULIS.—Very similar to American Lady, very early, deep red in colour, medium sized, conical, and enormous bearer, and giving a very fine colour to jelly.

ECCINVILLE PIPPIN.—A large, mid-season apple, with russet dots on a lighter ground; an excellent semi-russet.

FIVE CROWN PIPPIN.—See London Pippin.

GRAVENSTEIN.—One of the best of apples, splendid red on a yellow ground; tender and excellent; early.

HAWTHORNDEN.—An apple taking the place in this country that King David does in other countries. Bright red, flesh white, and of first quality. A vigorous grower and immense bearer, and also blight proof.

HORN.—Small to medium; tree hardy and productive; a dessert apple of first-rate quality; a good keeper; late.

JONATHAN.—An excellent medium to late dessert apple, yellow-striped red, with white juicy flesh, carries well. One of the most popular apples, both in California and Australia.

KING DAVID.—A seedling from Jonathan, of rich, dark red colour with yellowish flesh; flavour good, juicy and rich.

KING OF TOMKINS COUNTY.—A large and handsome apple, dessert and cooking.

LADY HOPETOWN.—A first-class dessert apple; large and handsome; tree is perfectly blight-proof, and the fruit hangs well into April. Excellent for export.

LATE BLOOMER (Wemmer's Hoek).—A variety highly esteemed throughout South Africa for its fine appearance and great cropping qualities; great marketer; late.

LONDON PIPPIN (Five Crown).—One of the very best for all purposes, green tinged with red, medium to large; late.

LORD WOLSELEY.—A New Zealand apple of the greatest excellence, suited for either dessert or cooking. Of medium size, a moderate grower, a good cropper; foliage thick and dense, nearly blight-proof; subject to water core; suitable for export.

MISSOURI PIPPIN.—Large, pale yellow, splashed with red; crisp and sub-acid; very late; good keeper.

MONROE'S FAVOURITE.—Probably the most popular apple in South Africa to-day. Fruit of largest size, roundish, skin clear yellow, with a reddish-brown cheek; an excellent keeper and most valuable export apple. Tree vigorous. Late. (See Ohenimuri).

MONA HAY.—A blight-proof seedling from Irish peach, vigorous and a good cropper. Medium-large, yellow striped, flesh soft, white and juicy. Mid-season.

OHENIMURI.—See Monroe's Favourite.

RED ASTRACHAN.—The standard early apple in California. Vigorous grower; free bearer. Of good size, almost entirely red, a little yellowish on the shady side. Highly esteemed in its season. Must not be allowed to hang after ripening. Sells on its appearance. January. Early bloomer. Will not store.

REINETTE DU CANADA.—A large to very large semi-russet apple, browning on sunny side; soft, tender and excellent. Very popular. Late.

ROKEWOOD.—A handsome winter variety; heavy bearer; fine keeper.

ROME BEAUTY.—The second (bracketed with Versveld) most popular apple in South Africa, a single fruit having weighed 17 ounces. Fruit yellow, striped red; soft and firm; delicious. Excellent for winter storing and export. Tree vigorous and bears very young. Late.

RYMER (Versfeld).—A popular market apple of large size; free grower and early bearer; greenish yellow; thickly streaked with red. Dull red on sunny side. Very late keeper.

SENATOR.—A new apple of superior merit. For rare beauty and singularly fine quality the choice of everyone. The great show apple of the World's Fair. Just the right size to attract buyers. Tree a vigorous grower and regular bearer; flesh yellowish-white and of exquisite quality.

SHARP'S EARLY.—Raised by Mr. H. E. Sharp. Perfectly blight-proof as far as tested. Fruit of medium size and most handsome appearance; yellow ground, covered with red and crimson stripes. Tree a regular and heavy cropper. Ripens early in January. One of the best early dessert apples.

SPRINGDALE.—Is one of the Stark Bros.' finest late-keeping apples; size very large; colour, brightest red; tree hardy, good grower, with dark-green foliage, and said to be a regular heavy cropper. This new variety is very promising, and has been the winner of many prizes. Tree is blight-proof.

STATESMAN.—Strong grower and good bearer. Fruit bright golden, striped and shaded crimson. Good for all purposes.

TWENTY OUNCE.—A very large, mid-season cooking apple.

VERSVELD.—See Rymer.

WAINWRIGHT.—Medium to large, yellowish, red, with crimson stripes on the sunny side. Ripening in February and continuing until April. A Natal favourite.

WEMMER'S HOEK.—See Late Bloomer.

WHITE WINTER PEARMAIN.—Following immediately after Rome Beauty and Versveld in popularity, and superior to any of the other four great commercial apples of South Africa (Monroes, Rome, Versveld and Jonathan), on account of its practical immunity from blight, even after severe hail. Fruit large, yellow with russet dots, crisp and excellent. The tree is a heavy and continuous cropper, of widespread habit. Late.

WILLIAM'S FAVOURITE.—A very hardy dessert fruit, introduced from Australia. Is of good size, and ripens mid-December. Can be highly recommended here.

THE ALMA APPLE

(THE GREAT COASTAL APPLE)

(This variety is absolutely Blight-proof, Root and Branch.)

PRICE: 2s. 6d. each, 24/- per dozen, or £8 10s. per 100; second size trees, 3s. 6d. each, 36/- per dozen, £12 10s. per 100. Well branched trees that have been bearing heavily in the Nursery Rows, 7s. 6d. each.

These trees are beautifully shaped and worth double the money, and are specially recommended for private gardens.

Description:—Extra early and absolutely blight-proof; tree vigorous and starts to bear the first season; a regular and most prolific bearer; fruit is above medium size, oblate, flattened in shape; skin smooth yellow, beautifully striped in crimson in two shades, and covered in crimson where exposed to the sun; in season November; flesh white, tender, crisp, sugary, and juicy, with a delicious aromatic flavour. The finest quality and earliest dessert and cooking apple ever introduced into this country.

N.B.—Special quotation for a number of trees for commercial planting.

COMMERCIAL PLANTING.

In apples planted for this purpose appearance is always important. But unless the fruit is intended for purely South African markets, where there is always the danger of over-supply, congestion, and consequent low prices, other considerations must also be taken into account. The fruit must pack well, export well, and last well in cold storage. The varieties most nearly filling all these requirements grown in this country to-day in the order of the demand that exists for trees from commercial planters are:—

- (1) Ohenimuri (Monroe's Favourite).
- (2) Rome Beauty.
- (3) Versveld.

- (4) Jonathan.
- (5) White Winter Pearmain.

Several other varieties are becoming increasingly popular, and of these the most important are:—

- (1) Delicious.
 - (2) Gravenstein.
 - (3) Alma.
 - (4) King of Tomkins County.
- and, in Natal, Carter's Blue.

PLANT BEAUTY PLUM

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There are conditions, however, the sub-tropical regions of the Lowveld of the Transvaal and Natal unsuited for the production of these varieties: conditions under which a limited number of varieties succeed, and for these warm, sugar-cane, cotton and citrus regions the varieties most successful are:—

King of Tomkins County.
Rome Beauty.

Dutch Tulis.

SMALL PLANTER.

The small planter is governed by other considerations. Very often he proposes to dispose of his fruit on purely local markets. The carrying powers of fruit need not be considered; local taste or his individual taste, together with a continuous supply of fruit, which will establish a name for quality irrespective of size, is of more importance. For him we would select:—

RED APPLES.

Dutch Tulis (Early).
Late Bloomer (Late).

STRIPED APPLES.

Alma, Carrington (December).
Gravenstein (January).
Mona Hay (February).
Wainwright, Jonathan and Horn (March).
Rome Beauty, Delicious (April).

YELLOW APPLES.

Ohenimuri (Mid-late).
White Winter Pearmain (May).

STORING APPLES.

Rome Beauty.
King of Tomkins County.

ALMONDS.

The Wonderful Britz Almond

(EQUALLY SUITABLE FOR WINDBREAK OR ORCHARD PLANTING).

PRICE: 1s. 6d. each, £6 5s. per 100. £50 per 1,000. Larger trees, 2s. each, £7 10s. per 100.

Special size trees, 3s. 6d. and 5s. each,

NOTE.—Plant trees 16 feet apart in orchard form in ordinary soil and soil of a gravelly nature; 20 feet apart in good soil—soil capable of producing a first-class crop of mealies and pumpkins.

Almonds do excellently amongst rocks and boulders if their roots are able to go down without meeting solid rock.

ALMOND TREES AS A WINDBREAK.—The most profitable windbreak you can put in. Why put in forest or ornamental trees that bring in no return whatever unless you cut them down? And then you are without a wind-break. No, the tendency now is everywhere in all fruit countries to plant nuts and fruit trees to protect fruit trees, particularly nuts, as they pay handsomely when planted in windbreak form. Besides, the roots of nuts and fruit trees are quite innocuous and do no harm to the trees they shelter. This cannot be said about forest trees, as they often ruin a promising orchard by the encroachment of their roots.

Plant your Almonds in double rows on quincunx principle (alternate rows) as near your orchard as possible, only allowing sufficient space to turn your teams when cultivation takes place. The trees can be put 12 ft. apart in the rows, and the rows made 15 ft. apart, and as near as 9 ft. apart in rows and the rows 12 ft. apart.

Worked out at only £1 profit per tree per annum, an absurd estimate, and you have a substantial increase to your income and no expense for upkeep.

The following letters were received from the Introducer of the Britz Almond:—

“2nd February, 1924.

“My three-year-old trees have been paying expenses for the last two years, so you see they start to bear when quite young. I planted them in wind-break form, 16 ft. apart, and they have now grown into each other. My next-door neighbour has just sold his Britz Almonds, from his four-year-old trees, and they averaged £1 10s. per tree. The Britz grows at a tremendous rate, and I consider them the BEST Almond you can possibly plant as a wind-break, or wind-screen, as we call it here.

“I suppose you know that it is a soft-shell Almond, and twice the size of the ordinary Cape Almonds. I consider the Britz the best and most prolific bearing Almond ever introduced. When the trees are five years old the crop of nuts is unbelievable. I have never seen the like in any other variety. I am really afraid to tell you what the crop is like, as I am sure you will imagine I am exaggerating.”

“9th November, 1925.

“I am sending you a few twigs in a small box just to show you what the trees are like. Now don't imagine I selected the nicest twigs. The whole trees are just the same as the twigs I sent you. This is the first time in my life I have seen almond trees hanging open from the weight of the fruit. I am positive that we do not yet realise what an asset the Britz Almond is going to be to the fruit industry.

“In the photo you will take half the almonds to be leaves. People who have come to see the Britz Almonds in bearing couldn't believe it possible that almonds could bear such heavy crops of nuts. I shall clear at least £1 10s. per tree this season, and the trees are only four years old.”

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"23rd January, 1926.

"Owing to the late frost I have lost all my peaches, nectarines, I.X.L., Nonpareil, and Jordan Almonds, which are growing quite close to the Britz Almonds in my orchard. The Britz blooms late, and perhaps it is better frost resisting.

"The other almond varieties on my place have only a few nuts here and there between the twigs, whereas the Britz is covered with nuts—in fact there are more nuts than leaves on the trees, which are only four years old."

"13th February, 1926.

"In spite of the abnormal drought we have gone through this season I took 40 lbs. of Britz Almond nuts from an average 5-year-old tree yesterday in the presence of witnesses. I have been offered 1/3 per lb. for all my Britz Almond nuts by a wholesale dealer."

The following is the history of the celebrated Britz Almond:—

About seven years ago I was on a visit to the Riversdale District, and called on Mr. C. Britz—who, I understand, is still alive. Mr. Britz was kind enough to show me a seedling almond tree which he described as bearing enormous crops of soft-shell nuts. I took away some wood and worked a number of trees, and what immediately struck me was the prodigious growth the young trees made the first year. The second year they were flowering and bearing nuts. I was so surprised that I budded a lot of trees which I planted out the next season. I found my trees bearing astonishing crops while still young. The nuts are very fine for soft shell almonds, a bit harder than the paper shell, but in weight beats it far.

When my brother saw the growth of the trees and the crops they bore he took the matter up and introduced the Almond under the present name in honour of Mr. Britz.

The Britz should be planted by everyone—either as a wind-break, or in orchard form. There is no question whatever that it is the best variety of Almond ever offered to the public by any nurseryman in the Union, and the most suitable variety for an effective and highly remunerative wind-break. The statement, by the introducer, that the trees interlace at three years of age—even when planted 16 feet apart, is ample and convincing proof that, even if planted at the same time as the orchard they are to protect, the rate of their growth is such that sufficient protection is afforded before the orchard trees are in bearing. Should the orchard be unusually wide, the principle of breaking it up by planting a Britz wind-break at intervals, and leaving out a row of the orchard trees, can be adopted. This principle is highly commended—particularly in view of the fact that the Almond has innocuous roots—like all fruit and nut trees, and cannot in any way prove detrimental to the orchard trees. This cannot be said about ornamental or forest trees—particularly exotic varieties, as it has been conclusively proved in the past that the high percentage of tannin contained in their roots is highly detrimental to all plant life. While on this subject we should like to draw the attention of orchardists to the fact that Bermuda-quitch or quick grass comes under the same category as the exotic trees, and this grass should on no account be permitted to grow in the orchard—particularly when the trees are still young and the roots immature, as during spells of precipitation their roots give off an excess of toxin matter which poisons the soil in which the roots of the fruit trees are growing.

It is not generally appreciated that lucerne grown in the orchard is most beneficial, provided that it is not permitted to remain intact for any time, but ploughed under when the lucerne is a few years old, and then replanted again, so that the roots do not take too great a hold on the sub-soil. Keep a clear space round the collar of the trees—to the extent of about three feet on each side of the tree. This clear space should not be interfered with unnecessarily, but be only subject to light cultivation with the hoe—but not more than an inch or two, so as not to injure the roots, and merely to keep the space clear of agrestal weeds.

READ THIS BEFORE ORDERING YOUR ALMONDS

CROSS POLLINATION.—It is only in recent years that it was realised that cross pollination was necessary with Almonds, owing to the natural sterility of the blossoms of nearly all the varieties. Since this discovery Almond culture has come into its own in South Africa, as previous failure to secure commercial crops is explained by the fact that not alone were varieties planted that were inter-sterile, but often only one variety was planted. Little wonder there was a debacle, and people fought shy of Almonds, and said they were useless in South Africa.

To secure commercial crops of Almonds it is necessary to plant varieties that will cross fertilise each other. It is a distinct advantage to have the fertilising variety in bloom slightly ahead of the variety to be fertilised, so that the pollen is mature when required.

The BRITZ can be fertilised by the PAPERSHELL, as this variety blooms at a suitable time to ensure perfect cross pollination.

Plant four Britz Almonds and then one of Papershell, so that every fifth tree in the row is a Papershell. In the next row start with a Papershell, so that the fertilising varieties are not opposite one another in the rows.

Mission Princess Almond

(A HIGHVELD VARIETY SUITABLE FOR WINDBREAKS.)

PRICE: 1s. 6d. each, £6 5s. per 100. £50 per 1,000. Larger trees, 2s. each, £7 10s. per 100.

Special size trees, 3s. 6d., and 5s. each.

NOTE.—Plant trees 16 feet apart in ordinary soil in the orchard; 20 feet apart if the soil is rich enough to produce a first-class crop of mealies and pumpkins.

Nurseries (S.A.) Ltd. Catalogue of Fruit Trees.

MISSION PRINCESS ALMOND.—This variety is self-fertile, so does not require to be cross pollinated by other varieties of Almonds to enable it to bear heavy and consistent crops of nuts every season. It is just as well that the Mission Princess is able to fertilise itself, as there is *no other variety of Almond that blooms so late* in the season.

The Princess can be planted commercially on the *Highveld anywhere where Peaches succeed*, as it blooms later than the *latest varieties* of Peaches. It is an upright grower, so is eminently suitable for *WINDBREAKS*, and can be planted as *close as nine feet apart in the rows*. Here is the chance for those who are doubtful about Almonds doing well under their conditions owing to the advent of LATE FROSTS. If you are able to secure a crop of Peaches on your place you can with the greatest confidence plant the Mission Almonds.

The Mission is what is called a papershell variety, i.e., shells that can be crushed in the palm of the hand, so can be relied on to command the *same price* as the *best of the commercial varieties*. The kernels are large and of superior flavour; the trees bear regularly and consistently; it is in short the best variety ever introduced for the *colder parts of the Union*. The Mission is *not recommended* for the warmer parts of the Union, as it only succeeds commercially where the European varieties of Peaches are at home.

The bud-wood of the Mission was supplied by a friend from 18-year-old trees, growing on the *Highveld*, where they have been *bearing heavily each season under frosty conditions*—by themselves—no other variety of Almond having been planted on the place, proving conclusively the claim that they are self-fertile and bloom *too late* to be affected by frost.

Rosen's Lewelling Almond. Harriott's Seedling Almond.

(These varieties were specially imported for the warmer parts of the country where the ordinary varieties do not bear commercial crops.)

PRICE: 1s. 6d. each, £6 5s. per 100. £50 per 1000. Larger trees, 2s. each, £7 10s. per 100.
Special size trees, 3s. 6d. and 5s. each.

Plant 16 to 20 feet apart, depending on nature of soil.

ROSEN'S LEWELLING AND HARRIOTT'S SEEDLING.—First-class commercial varieties specially introduced. The only varieties of Almonds that have proved to be suitable for the coastal area in a test extending over a considerable period under sub-tropical conditions, with some 25 other varieties of Almonds. The Rosen's Lewelling is a medium-sized Almond, and the Harriott's Seedling is a large nut; both are soft shell varieties of first-class quality, equal to the best commercial varieties, and regular and consistent bearers. The Harriott's bloom slightly in advance of the Rosen's and Britz, so is admirably adapted to pollinate them, as the pollen is in a suitable condition when the blooms of these varieties are ready to be fertilised. This is a very important feature in Almond culture, and only recently discovered, and has been the means of considerably increasing the results obtained from commercial orchards of Almonds. This is a fact that must by no means be overlooked, and will account for the many failures that have occurred in the past to obtain bumper crops of nuts through improper fertilisation owing to the pollen of the fertilising variety being immature when required.

Owing to the fact that both the above varieties are such excellent bearers and of such high quality, it is recommended that they be planted *in equal numbers*—either *alternately* or *in alternate rows*.

The undermentioned varieties can also be supplied at the same prices as the other varieties catalogued:—

BRANDS JORDAN.—A well-known variety of strong growth, very tender shell.

BURBANK'S.—Medium size, good bearer, late bloomer.

I.X.L.—Large, paper-shell, heavy bearer.

NE PLUS ULTRA.—First-class soft shell variety.

NONPAREIL.—A heavy and regular bearer, with very thin shell.

PAPER SHELL.—Very good, easily broken between the fingers. This variety and Harriott's Seedling should be interplanted with the Britz for cross pollination purposes. (December).

APRICOTS.

PRICE: 2s. each, £7 10s. per 100; second size trees, 2s. 6d. each, £10 per 100; third size trees, 3s. 6d. each, £15 per 100; Special large trees, 5s. and 7s. 6d. each.

WORKED ON SEEDLING PEACH AND APRICOT STOCKS.

Require well-drained or high situation; shaley and gravelly sub-soil often produces the best fruit.

BLLENHEIM (Shipley's).—Fruit largest, a little pointed. Skin clear yellow, bright red cheek. Flesh deep orange. December.

COLENBRANDER.—Medium to large, rich yellow, with a red cheek; flesh firm, particularly rich and sugary, ripening first week in November. Tree a strong grower, with very large foliage. Our best early. (November).

EARLY CAPE.—Medium, rich yellow, very early. Tree very productive. November.

LARGE EARLY.—Tree very vigorous, and must be pruned lightly in winter. Ripens two weeks after Early Cape.

NEWCASTLE.—Medium size, ripening immediately after Red Masculine. Heavy bearer. November.

ROYAL.—The recognised apricot for jam and canning purposes, and being planted in thousands by the jam factories for this reason. Medium size, skin and flesh yellow, firm, and rich, and does not "rag." (December).

VICTORIA.—An excellent large, late apricot of excellent flavour.

PLANT MADAGASCAR PAPAW SEED

Armour's Alpha. SPECIAL EXTRA EARLY APRICOT.

A sub-tropical variety of extra merit. The fruit is twice the size of a Royal Apricot, and the special feature of this variety is that it ripens before all others. It is usual for early varieties of apricots to be on the small side, so that this variety is quite an exception. It is highly prized wherever planted, and is specially recommended for orchardists and those anxious to have early fruit when prices are still high. The best apricot ever introduced. No private garden should be without a few trees.

PRICE : 2s. each ; second size trees, 2s. 6d. each ; extra size trees, 3s. 6d. each ; bearing trees, 5s. and 7s. 6d. each.

CHERRIES.

PRICE : 2s. 6d. each, £10 per 100 ; second size trees, 3s. 6d. each, £15 per 100 ; third size trees, 5s., 7s. 6d. and 10s. each.

BIGGARREAU COMMON.—Large, pale red, known as White Heart; early.

BIGGARREAU NAPOLEON.—Large, bright, red, flesh firm; good late sort.

BING.—A new variety, originated in Oregon. Is of large size, yellow colour, with a blush cheek. Its value will prove to be its lateness and carrying qualities, it being remarkably firm in texture.

BLACK EAGLE.—Large and good; early.

BLACK TARTARIAN.—Black, strong grower, prolific; mid-season.

EARLY LYONS.—Black, large, firm flesh; largely planted for market; pendulous habit; most profitable of the early sorts.

EMPEROR FRANCIS.—One of the best South African cherries. Clear yellow, marbled red, enormously prolific.

FLORENCE.—Large, bright red; one of the best for shipping; late.

GIANT HEIDELFINGER.—The surest of the deep crimson black varieties. Always fetching best prices, twice as much as the reds.

GOVERNOR WOOD.—Large, heart-shaped; yellow, marbled red; early.

MAY DUKE.—Large, black; early.

MONSTREUZE DE MEZEL.—A very handsome cherry of excellent quality, medium; mid-season.

MORELLA.—Late, great bearer. The celebrated Kentish brandy cherry.

Cherry trees will yield annually, weather permitting, if the fruit is clipped instead of pulled off because when the fruit is pulled off, the fruit buds of the following year, which lie at the base of the stem of the fruit, are pulled off at the same time.

FIGS.

PRICE : 2s. each, 21s. per dozen, £7 10s. per 100 ; second size trees, 2s. 6d. each, £10 per 100 ; third size trees, 3s. each, £12 10s. per 100. Extra large trees, 5s., 7s. 6d. and 10s. each.

Special quotation for over 100 trees.

Suited best in loamy, rocky soil, where roots can reach water when planted in a Winter rainfall country; in Summer rainfall part figs *do well practically on all soils*. In black soil on clay bottom they do well, but fruit is not too sugary.

ADAM.—Fruit of very large size, long, very blunt, skin pale brown. An enormous early fig.

BLACK GENOA.—Fruit very large, long, skin dark purple, almost black, flesh bright red, exceedingly sweet, good.

BLACK SUGAR.—Small, earliest, very sweet.

BROWN ISCHIA.—Fruit large, roundish, obovate; skin chestnut coloured, flesh purple, very sweet and rich. A splendid fig.

BROWN TURKEY.—The very best and hardiest of figs, succeeding everywhere and bearing two, and, in favoured localities, three crops annually. Fruit large.

BRUNSWICK.—Fruit largest size, pyriform in shape, skin fine violet, brown in the sun, dotted with pale brown specks. Mr. Heugh recommends it as the best Fig in cultivation, as it suits people with dentures.

CASTLE KENNEDY.—Fruit large, short and thick; skin deep reddish brown; flesh pink; very rich and sugary. Early.

DE DALMATIE.—Long, very large, splendid.

GROSSE VERTE.—Large, round, splendid.

LARGE NEGRO.—Delicious.

MARSEILLES (White Genoa).—Fruit above medium size; quite round; skin pale yellowish green. A splendid fig.

MARQUIS LE ROSS.—Very large, good quality.

SIGNORA BIANCA (Bosman Strain).—This variety is superior to the other drying varieties—White Adriatic and White Genoa—as it is a more prolific bearer of first crop figs; gives a higher percentage of the dried product, and the trees grow much faster; in fact, there is quite a fifty per cent. difference in favour of the new variety in each season's growth.

SMYRNA, TIGER or PANACHE.—Two first-class dessert and preserving varieties.

WHITE ADRIATIC.—Fruit of large size, somewhat pyriform, skin white, rich, turning amber coloured when dried. With Smyrna the staple drying fig.

SPECIAL SUB-TROPICAL VARIETIES OF FIGS.

PRICE : 5s. each.

FLORIDA TURKEY FIG.—Size medium to large; broadly pear-shaped, with short, thick stalk; ribs few in number; colour, coppery-brown; flesh white, or slightly amber-coloured, shading to pink about the seeds; flesh solid, excellent quality. This variety ranks with "Celeste" in hardness. It is a very hardy and desirable variety.

FLORIDA CELESTE FIG.—Medium size, pear-shaped; ribbed; violet-coloured, sometimes shading to purplish brown, covered with bloom half way up from the neck; stem short, stout. Flesh whitish, shading to rose-colour at centre; flesh firm, juicy, sweet, excellent quality. One of the hardiest varieties of Figs, and can be grown far outside the usual limits of Fig-culture; very desirable for dessert, canning and preserving.

PLEASE NOTE.—Figs succeed best with little or no cultivation, and such cultivation as is given should be very shallow, because the roots are close to the surface. Mulching gives satisfactory results, because it supplies needed vegetable material as it decays, and keeps the roots cool and moist.

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Figs come into bearing very early, and for that reason commend themselves to the fruit-grower. With a proper selection of varieties fruit may be secured from November to May. Figs often succeed best when planted so the roots may run beneath buildings.

Bear in mind if you plant Figs close to a building under which the roots will be shaded; or if you mulch them heavily with stones and brick-bats, this will obviate attacks from nematodes. An excellent plan for growing Figs—particularly on the Coast—is to make ridges in mucky swamps or ponds, so the surface is above high water. Set the Figs on these ridges and fertilise with chemical fertilisers and poultry droppings. Always MULCH the surface. All our Figs ripen pomologically, so that the seeds remain undeveloped and are useless to plant. The introduction of the insect would ripen all varieties botanically, so the seeds would develop and could be successfully planted; but bear in mind, you are then faced with a totally different article. If you have no teeth of your own, but have dentures, you are in for a most unhappy time, as the seeds are now big, sharp-edged, and cut like knives, and are indescribably indigestible. That is what you get by introducing the *Blastophaga Grossorum* (the fertilising insect). We have consistently recommended the Brunswick Fig for the very reason that it is *quite seedless*, and so suits old and young who are toothless and have to wear dentures, as there are no seeds to cause inconvenience. A most prolific variety, carrying enormous crops each season. A dwarf variety that can be planted in hedge form, where they seem to do best.

FIGS FOR HOME USE AND WINDBREAKS.—In the first place figs must *never*, on any account, be *cultivated*. Once planted, never disturb their roots again. If troubled with grass and weeds cut them down and leave to rot; lime occasionally, and top dress also with wood ashes and old kraal or stable manure. In localities where Figs are liable to be disturbed mulch them with stones, *i.e.*, pack stones all round the stems for a distance of six feet on each side. Always plant your figs in the *sunniest* possible position. When only a few trees are planted put them as near stone walls, cowsheds, stables, etc., as you can, so that their roots get protection. The best Figs are grown this way. Don't forget it.

FOR WINDBREAKS.—Plant your Figs 4 to 6 ft. apart in the row, and the rows 12 ft. apart; or put one row of Figs and one row of Quinces, which makes a most effective windbreak, or a row of Almonds would even be better. When an orchard is very wide you can break it up by leaving out the fruit trees every fourth or fifth row and putting instead a row of Figs or Almonds. This is a very perfect and up-to-date windbreak arrangement, and one I can highly recommend to all fruit-growers. Where birds are troublesome plant a *double* row of Figs round your orchard to attract them, and they will keep clear of the main orchard. Mix the varieties of Figs in such a case so that there is always ripe Figs for the enemies. There is always a great demand for Figs, fresh or dried, and you can't possibly overdo it. *Do not prune your Figs*, but remove all growth that starts from the base of the trees, above or below the ground. Do not fail to attend to this.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Figs are liable to dry out and so fail to grow on the highveld, particularly, owing to the excessive dryness of the atmosphere. To obviate this all small trees should be earthed up as high as possible and cut back to an inch above where they are earthed up. Larger trees should be wrapped with sacking and over this paper wrapping, then loosely tied about every foot. They *never fail* to grow if treated in this way.

FIG BORER

URGENT.—Attend to the following and you will beat the borer:—

The depredations of this pest are easily overcome if precautions are taken to destroy the beetle that causes the mischief. This is more easily controlled if the fig suckers are systematically traced to the point of origin by uncovering the soil and cutting them away right at the base, as not alone does this permit the tree to develop on the right lines—the suckers robbing the parent of its proper nourishment—but the beetles are more readily seen, and can be destroyed by decapitation. The cause of all this trouble is a longish grey beetle with very prominent horns, with conspicuous nippers with which they peel off the bark of the tree and then lay their eggs in the soft pith of the tree, which eventually results in the incubation of the worm or borer. This borer—which develops after a period of some years—works its way down to the roots of the tree.

If the beetle is not discovered in time, and the borers are already busy, they can easily be killed by probing down the hole with a wire.

GRAPE VINES.

PRICE : 1s. each ; two-year-old vines, 2s. each ; three-year-old vines, 3s. each ; four-year-old vines, 4s. each.
Special large bearing vines, 5s. and 7s. 6d. each.

IMPORTANT.—To successfully grow first-class Grapes, Vines should be regularly sprayed and sulphured as directed at the commencement of the catalogue.

NOTE.—Always prune your vines in the month of June.

ALMERIA.—White export grape; late; best keeping of all. Highly recommended.

BARBAROSSA.—Immense cropper; largest bunches; black. Hangs late. Highly recommended.

BAILEY.—A seedling raised in Graaff-Reinet. Extremely valuable, late variety. Will hang till July if netted. White.

BLACK ALICANTE.—Large, loose bunches, with oval-shaped berries. Mid-season.

BLACK SPANISH.—Oval, vinous, hangs well. Mid-season.

BLACK MANUKKA.—Early black stoneless grape; musk flavour.

BLACK PRINCE.—Early, black; very prolific. The best early market variety.

BLACK HAMBURG.—Best black for Eastern District. Very prolific. Mid-season.

PLANT INKOOS PEACHES

Nurseries (S.A.) Ltd. Catalogue of Fruit Trees.

CATAWBA (Syn. Strawberry).—Can be planted under all conditions of climate and soil; not subject to any disease; a great favourite with the ladies.

GOLDEN QUEEN.—One of the latest; large bunches. Golden yellow.

GROS COLEMAN.—Introduced and recommended as a first-class table grape by Cape Agricultural Department. Mid-season; black; very large.

GROS NOIR DES BENI ABBES.—Extra large ovoid black. A superb grape for dessert; berries grow to great size. Gros Noir is accounted to be something of especial value for grape exporters. Price, 2 year old vines, 3s. 6d. each; 3 year old, 5s. each.

GROS MAROC.—Introduced and recommended as a first-class table grape by Cape Agricultural Department. Mid-season; black; very large.

HENAB TURKI.—Large black grape borne in compact bunches of great size. Mid to late ripening; vigorous grower which bears well. Splendid export variety. Price, 2 year old vines, 3s. 6d. each; 3 year old, 5s. each.

HERMITAGE.—Perfectly flavoured, black grape; good bearing Mid-season.

KARROO BELLE.—Large red, good. Late.

LAUBSCHER'S GEM.—Long, tough-skinned fleshy berries, claret red, good bearer, best keeper, excellent.

LADY DOWNE'S SEEDLING.—Most handsome black grape, large bunches and berries. Mid-season.

LATE DAMASCUS.—Immense bunches and berries; good cropper. Late. The best grape for Natal and all humid climates.

MUSCAT HAMBRO.—Rather delicate, but first-class grape. Mid-season. Highly recommended for Natal and East Transvaal.

MUSCADEL, WHITE.—Round berries, rich muscat flavour. Early.

MUSCADEL, RED.—Only differing in colour from preceding.

PRUNE DE CAZOULS.—Intense black grape of long oval shape. A variety much sought after by the English market; great closely formed bunches of showy black fruit which keep and carry well. Price, 2 year old vines, 3s. 6d. each; 3 year old, 5s. each.

RAISIN BLANC (Syn. Bailey).—Latest of all, very showy bunches; white.

RED HANEPOOT.—Large berries; fine flavour. Late. An universal favourite.

ROSADA.—A red grape of recent introduction; large roundish berries with fine bloom; loose in bunch; sound keeper; exports, and is a superior dessert grape. Price, 2 year old vines, 3s. 6d. each; 3 year old, 5s. each.

ROSAKI or SMYRNA.—Largest of the oval golden-green grapes. A grape of superlative quality for dessert, and heads the list of white export grapes in price at Covent Garden. Dries to the largest of raisins. Price, 2 year old vines, 3s. 6d. each; 3 year old, 5s. each.

SABALTKRANSKOI.—A golden grape splashed with red, carried in enormous bunches; loose in habit of growth; a rare dessert or export grape; of great size. Price, 2 year old vines, 3s. 6d. each; 3 year old, 5s. each.

STRAWBERRY.—Strawberry flavour. Mid-season. Suit all conditions.

SULTANA.—White; seedless; vigorous grower. Mid-ceeding.

WALTHAM CROSS.—Large bunches; large oblong berries; very beautiful. Late.

WHITE CRYSTAL.—Most valuable grape for all districts; doing well anywhere. Will hang very late.

WHITE FRENCH.—Enormous bunches; heavy cropper; juicy, sweet. Mid-season.

WHITE HANEPOOT.—Large, yellow grape; very rich. Late. An universal favourite.

WHITE SYRIAN.—Enormous sized bunches. Very late.

HIGHVELD SUCCESSES THE TWO OUTSTANDING SUCCESSES.

After the closest examination of how the different varieties of grapes succeed on the Highveld we have come to the conclusion that there are two outstanding varieties, successful alike around Johannesburg, on the cold Bethal Highveld, on the Rustenburg Thornveld down to the hot semi-tropical Zeerust orange belt. These two varieties are:—

CORNICHON VIOLET.

Large elongated berries of deep violet colour and a magnificent bloom. Without question the most handsome dark grape in the country; a grape whose appearance will always sell it. A most vigorous grower and specially adapted for trellis culture. Price 2s. 6d. each; two-year-old, 3s. 6d. each.

FLAMING TOKAY (SYN. GOLDEN EAGLE).

The most spectacular grape as yet introduced. Bunches of huge, loose, truly flame coloured fruit. The colour is unique in grapes, and this variety always commands the very highest prices. Succeeds everywhere. Excellent for trellis. Price 2s. 6d. each; two-year-old, 3s. 6d. each.

IMPORTANT TO THOSE ANXIOUS TO PLANT GRAPE VINES.

Owing to many people being in a hurry to get fruit we have arranged to supply large vines, up to four years of age, at a reasonable price, so that it is now possible to have grapes the same season as the vines are planted—a few bunches on each vine, and a huge crop the next season.

Please do not think that you can just stick the vine in a small hole, any old way, and get good results. If you are going to plant out a vine you will have to trench the whole area at least 3 ft. deep, keeping the top and sub-soil in the same order as previously; if, however, you are merely making holes for your vines, make them 3 ft. deep and 4 ft. wide—not an inch less. Be careful to fill up the holes with the best and richest top-soil available on your place, discarding the sub-soil entirely. If this is not convenient, you can return the soil to the hole in the same order as taken out; on no account must the process be reversed.

As vine roots are not injured in any way by decaying organic matter, as in the case of fruit trees, you can add a barrow-load of either stable or kraal manure to the soil in each hole in which the vines are planted; this should be well mixed. After the vine is planted top-dress with more manure, and a few months afterwards give each vine 5 lbs. of basic slag and two ounces of sulphate of potash. Meantime, if the soil is on the poor side, give liquid manure once a week regularly until the vines stop to grow in the autumn.

In humid climates the organic fertilisers must cease after the first season, as it encourages the vines to make too much soft growth, which is easily attacked by fungoid diseases, so that in future years top-dress each vine with only the basic slag and sulphate of potash—in the proportions stated above—nothing else on any account.

PLANT WONDER FIGS

Nurseries (S.A.) Ltd. Catalogue of Fruit Trees.

When planting vines allow the roots to hang down vertically. The best way to attain this end is to force the blade of a spade down as far as it will go, then press it backward and forward so as to make the hole of sufficient width to receive the vine roots easily. Put the vine down as far as it will go, and then pull it up again to the exact depth you wish to plant it—which is as deep as it was in the nursery previous to being lifted. The roots will then be hanging down the opening vertically. Fill in with soil and press firmly down with your foot.

A cup can be made round the vines for future waterings. As vines are inclined to dry out and perish, it is advisable to cover them by *inverting a box over them*, in case of only a few vines, and earthing them up to within an inch of the topmost bud, when a good many are planted. The usual way is to cut vines back to two eyes. However, it is permissible to allow more than these two eyes if one is able to earth it up to that height, or cover with a box. Earthing up is generally adopted, but one can also wrap sacking round the vines and over that paper, to keep out the air, tying it to keep the wrapping in its place.

With these attentions success is assured. There is no such thing as failure, if you are determined to succeed; so make up your mind you are going to overcome all difficulties.

We can supply LARGE GRAPE VINES that we *guarantee will bear first season*. This is an opportunity, never offered before, to those anxious to have results a few months after planting, at a reasonable outlay, and should not be missed by enterprising gardeners.

INSTRUCTIONS.—Plant up to end of August, 5 ft. apart in rows for Trellis or for Standard Vines. Make your holes 3 ft. deep and 4 ft. wide. Discard the sub-soil and just scrape the surface from round about the holes, adding Karroo, stable or kraal manure, failing which basic slag, bone meal, or blood meal, some wood ash if convenient, or a weekly dose of liquid manure. When applying the latter, be sure to water Vines a little previously to prevent them taking up too much nourishment at a time. This applies to all plants. Cut Vines back to two eyes. Attend carefully to the above directions and you will be amazed at the results obtained in one season.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Vines, like figs, easily dry out on highveld, so treat in same way as described under Figs. Do not fail to attend to these directions if you want to succeed.

The roots of Vines are not affected by organic manures, such as stable and kraal manure, as in the case of fruit trees, so no harm results from adding this to the soil in the holes in which the Vines are planted.

LITCHIS.

Layered trees can be supplied, each in a 50 lb. petrol tin, price 10s. Stock limited.

MULBERRIES.

PRICE : 2s. 6d. each ; second size trees, 3s. 6d. each. Extra size trees, 5s. each. Special quotations per 100.

Will grow anywhere; thrive best where roots can reach plenty of moisture.

DOWNING'S EVER-BEARING.—Fruit very large, measuring $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, very juicy, with an agreeable flavour. Ripens its fruit gradually during several weeks. Suitable for the Coast.

PERSIAN.—A well-known variety, the best of all, also

known as Old Cape. The most profitable commercial variety to grow on the Coast, as well as inland.

QUEENSLAND.—Imported some years ago, and proved to be the best all-round variety for South African conditions. Fruit large to very large, with a distinct strawberry flavour.

NOTE.—Mulberries can be planted in hedge form, 4 ft. apart, and for windbreaks plant them 9 ft. apart. Very profitable fruit to grow, as they ripen *early in season* when fruit is scarce and prices high.

NECTARINES.

PRICE : 2s. each, 21s. per dozen, £7 10s. per 100 ; second size trees, 2s. 6d. each, £10 per 100 ; third size trees, 3s. 6d. each, £15 per 100. Special large trees, 5s. and 7s. 6d. each.

This fruit, being so closely allied to the Peach, requires similar soil and treatment to that fruit; worked on Transvaal Yellow Peach Stocks.

EARLY RIVERS.—A beautiful highly coloured nectarine, ripe before New Year. One of the most successful varieties around Johannesburg. Recommended.

GOLDMINE.—Size enormous; skin nearly all covered with light, bronzy red. Flesh beautiful cream colour, juicy, melting, and sugary. A freestone, with a particularly small stone.

STANWICK.—Largest size. Finest greenish-white; very juicy, with a rich high flavour. A freestone, ripening middle of February.

VICTORIA.—Fruit large, roundish, oval. Skin pale green, and purplish-red on the sunny side. Flesh white, melting, rich, juicy, delicious. Very excellent variety. Ripe February.

PLANT WILSON PLUMS

OLIVES.

PRICE : First size, 3s. 6d. each, £12 10s. per 100 ; second size, 4s. each, £17 10s. per 100.

SPECIAL QUOTATION PER THOUSAND. WE CAN SUPPLY TEN THOUSAND TREES
EX OUR NURSERY AT HUGUENOT, C.P.

VARIETIES OF OLIVES.

The following seven varieties are highly recommended for Oil or Pickling, viz.:—

LUCCA or RAZZO.—This is the variety from which the famous Lucca Oil is prepared in Tuscany, Italy; a heavy bearer, giving up to 35 per cent. of oil; ripens April-May.

GIUGGIOLINA.—One of the best varieties in cultivation; large fruit of superior texture, very fleshy.

LATE BLANQUETTE.—An excellent variety, for all purposes; ripens later than all other varieties.

PIRAMIDALIS.—Tree of vigorous, upright growth; bears regular, heavy crops.

LECCINO.—The most beautiful of the olives, with pendulous, weeping branches; bears large, oblong fruit in great profusion. The heaviest bearing olive in cultivation, and one of the best varieties for oil production, the quality of which is unsurpassed.

LARGE FRUITING, ASCOLANO.—The two best pickling varieties in cultivation; quite as large as the celebrated Spanish Olive, but of superior flavour.

PAPAW SEED

We can supply seed of the celebrated Madagascar variety, which we find best for all commercial purposes, in tests carried on for some years now of varieties imported from all parts of the world. The fruit is large to extra large, of exceptionally good flavour, and the seed cavity is very small. Owing to the thick flesh this variety transports well, and can be sent to any part of South Africa either by post or by rail. Is extremely palatable without the addition of lemon or sugar. Undoubtedly the best variety in South Africa to-day.

Not less than 10/6 worth supplied at a time.

HOW TO PLANT.—Sow the seed about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in shaded beds, kept well moistened. In about three weeks the plants should be showing. Transplant when about 18 inches to two feet high, to their permanent positions, keeping shaded and moist until thoroughly established. Be very careful not to injure the crowns or roots of young Papaw trees, which is fatal. The males flower about a fortnight ahead of the female plants. Leave about 1 male to every 12 female plants: discard the others. After the trees are established and about 3 ft. high, they need no further attention whatever or irrigation.

This variety carries ripe fruit within eight months after planting the seed.

PEACHES.

PRICE : 2s. each, 21s. per dozen, £7 10s. per 100 ; second size trees, 2s. 6d. each, £10 per 100 ; third size trees, 3s. 6d. each, £15 per 100 ; Special large trees, 5s. and 7s. 6d. each.

WORKED ON TRANSVAAL YELLOW PEACH STOCK.

This beautiful and most profitable fruit succeeds best in a deep open loam, thoroughly drained, and with a moderately warm climate.

BEAU BEAUCE.—One of the few fruits recommended by the Government Fruit Experts as suitable for the Transvaal. Of large size; mid-season. January.

BRIGGS' RED MAY.—The standard of extra early peaches; fruit not largest, roundish; skin whitish-green, bright red in the sun; flesh tender, freestone.

BRINK'S APRIL.—A South African production of the highest quality. With the exception of the Van Rensburg, the latest peach yet grown in the Union, ripening in April when the markets are clear and peaches are finding the very highest prices. It is a large-sized white peach, brilliantly coloured on the sunny side, solid, meaty and excellently flavoured, and a peach which will carry to any part of the Union or to Europe. Brink's April is an excellent cold storage peach and can be kept until no other peaches are obtainable.

BROOK.—This is a chance seedling raised by Mr. A. T. Brook on his orchard at Silverton, near Pretoria. It closely resembles "Foster," and may have originated from a pit of that variety. It differs, however, very materially in its bearing qualities, for whereas "Foster" steadily refuses to bear in warmer districts, the "Brook" is in these very localities a truly marvellous cropper. It has a yellow skin, almost entirely covered with a deep red blush, a deep suture extending nearly to the point, with rich, full-flavoured yellow flesh, turning to red round the pit, which is free. It has been tested and propagated by the Horticultural Experimental Station at Potchefstroom, and is recommended for planting in the middle or bushveld districts. February.

CEYLON BLOOD.—Fruit medium, peel and flesh crimson with stripes, known as April peach.

CONSTANTIA BEAUTY.—Colour yellowish green, red next the sun; flesh white, juicy, melting and delicious. A popular variety in the Cape for home and market use. January.

CRIMSON GALANDE.—Medium size, skin covered with dark crimson; blood-red at the stone; melting, juicy and rich; freestone; mid-season. January.

DAGMAR.—Large, melting and rich. Skin very downy and of a deep crimson, very handsome. This is a seedling from the Early Albert peach; glands kidney-shaped, flowers small.

DR. HOGG.—A most delicious peach, large, yellow, with red cheek, splendid cropper, melting and rich; early.

DUKE OF YORK.—A pretty, well-coloured large peach of excellent flavour, and said to ripen as early as Alexander. It was obtained from "Early Rivers Nectarine," and crossed with "Alexander Peach," and does not cast its buds like the latter American variety.

EARLY ALEXANDER.—Very early, nearly covered with red flush, juicy, sweet and firm. Valuable for market.

EARLY RIVERS.—Fruit large, roundish, skin pale yellow, red on the sunny side; heavy bearer.

EARLY CRAWFORD.—Very large oval, yellow with red cheek, a most popular canning peach. Freestone.

EMPIRE PEACH.—Twice the size of Elberta. Colour, rich golden yellow, overlaid with carmine; flesh solid and meaty without stringiness; most delicious flavour; far away superior to Elberta. Price 5s. each.

FLAMING TOKAY VINES.

ELBERTA.—Large, yellow, red cheek, freestone, being the leading yellow freestone of America. Mid-season.

GEORGE'S LATE CLING.—Large, yellowish white, stained with red; flesh firm and juicy; strong grower and great bearer. (March).

GOLD DUST.—A new yellow clingstone peach. This grand peach comes from the United States, where it has the reputation of being one of the finest standard varieties. Large, round, deep yellow, with a red cheek. Flesh very rich, yellow and juicy, of unusually fine quality.

GLADSTONE.—Very large, roundish, yellowish-white, with red markings, melting, tender and juicy. One of the best late peaches. February.

HIGHS EARLY CANADA.—A splendid second early peach, colouring well, large, and a sure cropper on Highveld. Recommended. December.

HALE'S EARLY.—A really first-class peach in every way, and always brings the top price in the market. December.

INKOOS.—Earliest and best export peach. Ripens ahead of "Early Alexander." Fruit large, white flesh, superb colour, excellent flavour. Price, 3s. 6d. each.

J. H. HALE.—"The Million Dollar Peach." One-third to one-half larger than "Elberta"; round, uniform shape; colour, rich golden yellow overlaid with carmine; colours up ten days before maturity; flesh solid and meaty; texture of the cling, yet perfect freestone without grain or stringiness. Most delicious flavour seldom found in a yellow peach. Far surpasses "Elberta"; so firm that it ships almost like apples; unusually long keeper. It retains its shape when canned and does not rag out. Ripens a week ahead of "Elberta." Owing to early colouring it can be picked a week before fully grown. 3s. 6d. each; £2 per dozen.

KRUMMEL OCTOBER.—A glorious peach, the best and most profitable late yellow freestone, ripening about two weeks later than Salway, but larger, of higher quality and superior in quality to that sort. A splendid shipper and keeps well; almost round; deep yellow with a sun blush of deep carmine, it is of splendid quality; very firm, fine texture and free from bitterness. The tree is a strong grower, vigorous, healthy, a young bearer, and extremely hardy. The fruit hangs very late. 5s. each.

LATE CRAWFORD.—Above medium size, skin deep yellow, mottled with dark red, flesh pale yellow.

LEMON CLING.—Medium to large, clear lemon yellow, ripening first week in February. A good canner.

LE VAINQUEUR.—Ripening a few days earlier than Sneed. It is of better colour, quite freestone, and forms a better tree. Proved to be the best export variety on the Highveld for the Christmas Home market. November.

LIMA DE DOLORES (QUEEN MARY).—Extra large size, white waxen flesh, brilliant red cheek, dark red round the pip. Fine flavour, luscious, very firm, splendid keeper. Clingstone. Ripe February. Price, 3s. 6d. each; £2 per dozen.

MAMIE ROSS.—Vigorous grower, regular bearer, large size and good flavour, white with flushed cheek, semi-cling; mid-season. The queen of white peaches. December.

MAORILAND.—Largest size and showy appearance; a perfect freestone; ripe middle March; flesh pale; meets the February-March markets.

MARY'S CHOICE.—An American variety, popular in California, large, yellow, with a red cheek resembling an Early Crawford, but ripening a little later. Suited for markets and canning, and excellent for drying. Is doing very well here. Mid-season.

MAYFLOWER.—Fruit large, of a superb carmine-red colour all over; of excellent quality. Ripens before Early Alexander. On account of its great earliness, should be largely planted for the Rand and Overseas markets.

MOUNTAIN ROSE.—A very hardy peach of high quality and fair colour; second early. December.

MUIR.—A fine large peach; flesh yellow, firm, melting and exceptionally sweet; one of the best canning peaches, and as a drying peach it excels all others; excellent market fruit; a good regular bearer, and not affected by curl. January.

NEW HALL.—A superb peach of large size; skin yellow with dark red cheek; flesh juicy, melting and richly vinous; tree very hardy, healthy, vigorous, and not affected by curl.

PEREGRINE.—A variety, distinguished by its good constitution and productiveness; the fruits are large and handsome, with a brilliant crimson skin; the flesh rich, highly flavoured, and parting readily from the stone. Raised by Mr. Rivers. Valuable for export.

PUCELLE DE MALINES.—A very fine late mid-season peach, bringing high prices on the London Market. Fruit fairly large and round. Skin well coloured on the sun side. Flesh melting, luscious and delicious perfume. Valuable for export.

PULLAR CLING.—This very fine canning peach was raised at Ardmono (Vic.); it is a very large, highly-coloured clingstone, and preferred by canning factories above all others; good grower; heavy cropper and regular bearer. Highly recommended.

RED ITALIAN CLING.—A variety of Old Yellow Italian, ripening with that variety, but differs from its parent in that it is rounder; its colour is a deep rich red. One of the best late clings.

SALWAY.—Medium, skin yellow, red in the sun; flesh fine yellow; freestone, ripening second week in March. Similar to Red Italian Free.

SCHOONGEZICHT.—Mr. Merriman's selected export peach, an old Cape melting variety of delicious flavour, good size and high colour; a good and regular bearer, and very much esteemed in London. January.

SEA EAGLE.—A large greeny-white peach, good colour, and distinctly pointed in shape; of good quality; late. Does well in Pretoria District.

SELLER'S GOLDEN CLING.—Very large and handsome, yellow skin, taking red to bright red on the sunny side. Flesh yellow, firm and sweet and full-flavoured. A splendid canning peach; as a market fruit will sell on its size and appearance. Late mid-season. January.

TUSCAN CLING.—The earliest of all yellow clingstones, ripening with Early Crawford, fruit large and of good flavour, highly recommended for canning.

WATERLOO.—Fruit above medium size, roundish. Skin with light red cheek, mottled, darker red side next sun. Flesh pale, with greenish tinge where shaded. Adhering slightly to stone. Melting, juicy, and rich flavoured; very early, ripens same time as Early Alexander. Good for export.

WHITE PARVIE.—The well-known old Cape variety; excellent for canning. February.

EDWARD VII. PEACH.

PRICE: 2s. each. Large trees, 2s. 6d. and 3s. 6d. each.

(The earliest Peach to ripen if planted under suitable conditions. Following Alexander Jewel, and escaping the fly. More highly coloured, enormous cropper—an excellent early market Peach.)

The following letter was received from a customer:—

Paarl, C.P., 18/8/25.—I notice you catalogue EDWARD VII. Peach. I think it absolutely one of the best Peaches. Last year I exported about 100 boxes of these Peaches from two-year-old trees. The first consignment realised £1 per box. I of course had them on the London market a week before Christmas. I made an average of TEN SHILLINGS PER TREE FROM MY TWO-YEAR-OLD TREES. As you know yourself, they are all

finished at the END OF NOVEMBER. I must say nothing pays as well on my farm as this Peach. I planted 1,000 trees last season, and I intend putting in another 500 this coming season. When planted on a good, sandy soil, you get quite a good-sized fruit.

Owing to the Edward VII. blooming early in June, and in some localities as early as the 20th May, it is not advisable to plant them where frost is severe. They do well on the coastal belt, and anywhere between Capetown and the Kowie, but not further east right on the coast. They will do inland in a fairly mild winter climate. This Peach does excellently round about Maritzburg, where it ripens in October.

PEACHES (SUB-TROPICAL VARIETIES)

PRICE, same as for other Varieties. Special large Trees, 5s. and 7s. 6d. each.

ALEXANDER JEWEL.—The best sub-tropical peach in cultivation; ripens October, and commands the early markets. Similar to Waldo, but much larger and of better quality and colour, and 14 days earlier.

FLORIDA GEM.—Size large to very large; freestone; flesh cream coloured, juicy, and excellent quality; skin cream, almost overspread with crimson. December.

KILLIEKRANKIE.—A cross between Florida Gem and the St. Helena Peach. Size large to very large; skin greenish, entirely overspread with crimson; red round the stone.

Ripening first week in December, and possessing the productiveness of Waldo. This is the finest peach of this section.

PALLAS.—Beautiful, large, well-coloured peach. Sweet. January.

PEEN-TO, OR FLAT PEACH OF CHINA.—Medium to large, skin greenish-white, mottled red on sunny side, fruit flat; excellent early variety, ripening in November. A poor cropper in some localities.

WALDO.—Medium, elongated, bright yellowish-red, washed with carmine, juicy and sweet. A very prolific sort; requires thinning. November and December.

VAN RENSBURG PEACH

RIPENS END OF MAY, AND WILL HANG ON TREES TILL MIDDLE OF JUNE.

This valuable Peach should be in everyone's orchard and garden, as it only ripens at the end of May, and can be allowed to hang on the trees until the middle of June; or can be picked early in June, and will store easily till the end of that month.

The fruit is not affected by frost in anyway, and appears to improve in flavour after several visitations of frost. It is the only Peach known to ripen so late in the season, and commands a ready sale wherever offered. The introducer nets over £1 per tree each season.

Price: Same as for other varieties.

ORNAMENTAL PEACHES.

Double crimson flowering. Double pink flowering. Double white. Price: 3/6 to 5/- each in single tins.

PEARS.

PRICE: 2s. each, 21s. per dozen, £7 10s. per 100; second size trees, 2s. 6d. each, £10 per 100; third size trees, 3s. 6d. each, £15 per 100. Special large trees, 5s. and 7s. 6d. each.

NOTE.—Special quotation for trees under 3 feet high, per 1,000.

The demand for Pears is a growing one, and, although longer in coming into bearing than most trees, the high prices which are always obtained for good samples and the great age to which trees attain combine to make them the most profitable crop grown.

A deep rich soil, or a well-worked clay, is essential for the finest fruit, and some shelter from the prevailing wind, otherwise the Pear needs less attention than most fruits.

WORKED ON SEEDLING PEARS.

BEURRE BOSCH.—The most profitable pear on the Highveld. Medium to large, entirely russet, most delicious of all; an excellent carrier, and one of the foremost varieties for commercial culture.

BEURRE DIEL.—Large; lemon yellow; with marblings of russet; flesh yellowish-white; regular cropper.

BEURRE EASTER.—Very large, greenish-yellow, with sometimes a brownish red cheek; one of the very best late pears.

BEURRE HARDY.—Large greenish, covered with light russet; a fine free-growing productive pear, ripening all autumn.

BEURRE SUPERFINE.—Large and delicious; one of the best for dessert; prolific bearer.

CLAPP'S FAVOURITE.—An American pear of highest excellence; ripens just before Williams' Bon Chretien. Early.

FORELLE.—Medium size; lemon yellow and red on sunny side; melting, rich sugary, and vinous flavour. Late.

GANSSELL'S BERGAMOT.—One of the finest dessert pears. Medium. February.

GLOU MORCEAU.—Large obovate; skin yellow; flesh buttery, melting and very juicy. Of best dessert quality.

JOSEPHINE DES MALINES.—A most delicious pear; also one of the longest keeping sorts. Late.

JARGONELLE (English).—Large, greenish yellow-brown in the sun; flesh yellowish-white; tree a pendulous grower; is not liable to decay. March.

LOUISE BONNE OF JERSEY.—Large; glossy, pale-green, covered with brown-red; excellent flavour. Ripens in March.

MARIE LOUISE.—Medium, pyriform; deep yellow, sprinkled with russet; flesh white, buttery and melting.

PACKHAM'S TRIUMPH.—Specially imported, as being the best pear for all purposes. The finest shipping pear ever introduced. Price 5s. each.

WINTER NELIS.—Medium size; skin yellowish-green, covered with russet; in perfection in May.

WILLIAMS' BON-CHRETIEN (Bartlett).—This pear is too well known to need any description, and is being largely planted for canning, marketing in a green state, and home use. The most popular pear we have. January.

PLANT OUR SPECIAL SEEDLING ORANGE

ORIENTAL VARIETIES OF PEARS

(FOR SUB-TROPICAL PARTS)

KEIFFER.—Fruit large, sometimes enormous; skin rich golden yellow, often tinged with red on the sunny side; flesh slightly coarse, juicy, melting with a slightly musky aroma. If allowed to hang on the tree until fully developed (February-March), then packed in boxes or trays and stored in a cool dark room, and allowed to ripen up slowly, the quality improves remarkably. However mature a Keiffer pear may be, it is never good when first picked from the tree. Tree a vigorous and upright grower, enormously productive, and unlike most pears begin bearing when five years old. Keeps and packs well, and for that reason suitable for long journeys; February-March. Plant Le Conte with Keiffer to improve fertilisation.

LE CONTE.—Fruit medium to large, bell-shaped, skin smooth, pale yellow, flesh white, fine grained, juicy, and melting when fully matured with house ripening. Unlike the Keiffer, the fruit requires picking when still green, and the seeds white but yet developed. If allowed to hang too long on the tree the fruit rots at the core. Tree a vigorous grower with luxuriant and distinct foliage. A heavy and regular bearer. Should be picked early in January in our warmer districts, but much later in cool.

AVOCADO PEARS.

Grafted and budded varieties, in 50 lb. petrol tins, 10s. each. Choice seedling trees in small tins, 3s. 6d. each, in six varieties.

BIG GREEN.—Early winter, pear shaped smooth light green skin, very nutty and creamy, up to 2½ lb.

CALABASH.—April to September, rounded fruit, red to purple, firm and nutty, big yearly yield of 1 lb. fruit.

CALABASH GREEN.—April to September, green with tendency to blush, firm and nutty.

MILKA.—Rounded in shape and yellow skinned, yellow and milky flesh. Big crop of ¾ lb. fruit. The children's favourite.

PEARMAN.—April to September, pear shaped, striped red and purple, flesh pale green to cream, a very nutty fruit. High yield of 1½ lb. fruit.

RUSSET.—May to September, skin rough and brown, full nut flavour, yellow and very creamy flesh, heavy crop of 1½ lb. fruit.

PERSIMMONS or JAPANESE DATE PLUMS.

PRICE: 3s. each, £12 10s. per 100.

NOTE.—The varieties numbered from 1 to 10 have been imported from Italy, and are specially recommended for size and quality of the fruit. They are all seedless varieties of immense size and superb quality

Persimmons will do in most soils, but thrive best in low, moist situations; the deeper and richer the better. In a Summer rainfall country they can safely be planted in almost any class of soil—from sand to clay. Very suitable for Natal, Transvaal, and O.F.S. Persimmons do exceptionally well on the coastal belt of the Cape Province, and will do equally well further inland with irrigation.

They should be pruned hard every year, as they bear on the new growth each season. Late kinds are best left on tree till late in Autumn, as persimmons colour early, and if picked too soon do not develop their best flavour. Newly planted trees will do much better if watered liberally the first season and planted deep and firm—the firmer the better. The dried fruits are somewhere between figs and dates in flavour and quality.

Persimmons do well in and about Johannesburg—bearing excellent fruit; so they do in Natal—right down to the coastal area. It is the coming fruit, and should be in every garden.

DENJI MARU.—Medium size, dark flesh, eatable from tree.

DIA DIA MARU.—Fruit of large size, square or four-sided, rather flattened, skin deep orange, flesh yellow, almost seedless, a fine variety. Late.

FLAT RIBBED.—Often seedless; a heavy cropper and strong grower.

HAYAKUME.—Fruit very large, round, covered at the end with heavy russet, skin vermilion; flesh brown, rich, and luscious. Few seeds.

HAYCHEYA.—Fruit very large, oblong, rather pointed; skin light red. An excellent and highly flavoured variety.

JUBILEE.—A very fine variety, raised in New South Wales; large, square-shaped, picked when ripening and stored. Late.

KINGCOT.—Called an improved Hayakume; is larger and better cropper.

KURO KUMO.—One of the largest in cultivation, tree growing vigorously; fruit nearly square; apple-shaped, ripening late.

LATE FLAT.—Very large, late; bears well.

NITARU.—Square, flat-shaped fruit, good colour; keeps well. Late.

SEEDLESS.—Colour yellowish red, generally a prolific bearer. Early.

TANENACHI (Yellow Seedless).—Fruit of the largest size, conical, bright yellow with yellow flesh; a first-class variety.

TSUNO MARGARI.—Heavy bearer; peculiar shaped fruit; richly flavoured; fair size.

TSURO GAKI.—Good sized, long fruit, dark red; delicious flavour.

WILLIAMS' SEEDLESS.—Round, flat, medium; a very heavy cropper when in bearing state, does not bear in a young state; wood upright. Early.

YEDDO ISCHI.—Good size, round, skin light yellow; very late.

YEMON (Cross Bun).—Large, rather flattened; clear, deep yellow; flesh orange; no seeds; best market sort; seldom affected by the fruit fly.

ZENJI MARU.—Small, egg-shape; flesh brown, with many seeds; not a market sort, but sweet, and can be eaten when quite hard.

Varieties from Italy. These are Selected Dessert Varieties, very superior.

1. **TIPO**.—Beautiful fruit, similar in colour and form to the orange.
2. **GUIBOCHI**.—A beautiful variety, with oblong fruit and red flesh of a fine flavour and perfume.
3. **HOCHIYA**.—Beautiful large fruit, shaped like a phenomenal strawberry; skin scarlet; flesh dark brown; sweet, melting, juicy, rich aromatic.
4. **ISOUROMARAU**.—Medium size, bearing in abundance; good flavour
5. **LYCOFERSICUN**.—Kuro Kaki of the Japanese. A very large fruit, and is highly recommended.

6. **MAZELI**.—"Persimmon" of Mazel; fruit globular; brilliant orange yellow; flesh juicy and liquid.
7. **OCHIROCHAKI**.—Medium, oblong fruit; flesh dark red; sugary and half melting.
8. **SOKOUMIATAN**.—Fruit medium, sweet flesh, remarkable bearing.
9. **TIODEMON**.—Large fruit, flesh sugary and consistent, of a new variety.
10. **ZENDYI**.—Medium size, nearly round; flesh red and sugary; a delicious fruit.

PRUNING THE PERSIMMON.—The Italian principle is the best, as they have made a close study of the requirements of this fruit. They train the trees vase shape, exercising great care to obtain practical results, by reducing the main upright branches to half or three-quarters of their original length—cutting to an outside bud in every case. It is most important that the cut is made just above a bud facing outwards. The main crop of fruit is borne on the outside overhanging branches, which must also be reduced slightly, as the new wood they make carry the flowers and fruit, as in the case of grape vines.

JAPANESE PLUMS

PRICE : 2s. each, 21s. per dozen, £7 10s. per 100 ; second size trees, 2s. 6d. each, £10 per 100 ; third size trees, 3s. 6d. each, £15 per 100. Special large trees, 5s. and 7s. 6d. each.

Owing to their adaptability to nearly all situations, their great beauty, and enormous bearing qualities, Japanese Plums are now largely planted everywhere in South Africa.

ABUNDANCE (BOTAN).—Fair to large; brilliant carmine; juicy; of fair flavour. Ripe 10 days before Burbank; clingstone.

BEAUTY PLUM.—Similar to Wickson in shape, but twice as large, yellow flesh, small pit, excellent flavour, particularly fine appearance. Most valuable export variety for Home Christmas market. Price, 3s. 6d. each; two-year-old trees, 5s. each. Single trays fetched 18s. and 20s. on the London market last Christmas.

BURBANK.—Largest size; round; Cherry red in the sun, with a hazy lilac bloom. Flesh deep orange; clingstone. Raised by Mr. Rivers. One of the best.

CHALCO.—Large, like a tomato; deep reddish purple; with a very sweet, fragrant yellow flesh.

FORMOSA.—Rich yellow until nearly ripe, when it turns a clear rich red. Fruit of large size; unusually firm; apricot flavour. Tree a vigorous grower; and an abundant and uniform cropper.

GAVIOTA.—Cherry red; flavour excellent; fruit of large size, and an abundant and regular cropper. Tree a late bloomer. A splendid shipping plum.

GOLD.—A marvel of beauty, the golden globes being borne all along the limbs singly; in colour clear, deep golden; small.

GREENGAGE.—It is hardly necessary to describe this plum; of good repute in every country, and fairly well suited to the several conditions of Africa.

HALE.—A clear golden colour; ripe after Burbank; fruit rich and juicy. A very heavy cropper.

KELSEY.—Very large, heart-shaped. Clear yellow; covered with red in the sun; a partial clingstone; late.

METHLEY.—Raised by Mr. W. L. Methley, of Balgowan. Fruit medium sized, globular, colour rich dark red, purple bloom. Flesh dark red, fine texture, melting and delicious. Ripens very early.

PLUMCOT.—A cross between a blood plum and an apricot, fruit of largest size, tree a vigorous grower.

SULTAN.—Huge size, oval. Deep purplish-crimson. Flesh firm, dark crimson. Very productive.

SHIRO.—Medium; clear light yellow, with thin white bloom; clingstone, early; most prolific market sort. Possibly the best early market variety.

SATSUMA (Blood).—Medium, round, skin deep purplish-red, flesh dark red, of a pendulous habit; late. Highly recommended.

SANTA ROSA.—Fruit of deep purplish-crimson, averaging six inches in circumference each way. Skin clear golden, covered with purple. Flesh firm and of excellent flavour; a distinct blood, good grower and heavy bearer. Highly recommended.

SHARP'S EARLY.—This variety, which originated with Mr. John Sharp, of Cambridge, N.Z., is undoubtedly the best early and most prolific Japanese plum in cultivation. Of large size and splendid appearance, and of delicious flavour. The flesh is firm, yet juicy, without bitterness of stone. The tree is hardy, and an upright, symmetrical grower, and most prolific.

WICKSON.—The fruit from the time it is half-grown until a few days before ripening is of a pearly white colour, but all at once a soft pink shading creeps over it, and in a few days it has changed to a glowing carmine, with a heavy white bloom. The stone is very small, and the flesh is of a fine texture, firm, sugary and delicious. One of the best.

WRIGHT'S EARLY.—Raised by Mr. H. Wright, of New Zealand. The fruit is identical with the well-known Burbank, the only difference being the season of ripening and habit of growing more erect, which is a point in its favour.

"HALES" GAVIOTA PLUM (THE PLUM FOR EVERYBODY.)

An export variety of plum of the highest merit. The fruit resembles Santa Rosa, but much larger and of superior quality. Stands alone as a dessert, canning, and jam variety. Colour: Red, small pit, flesh firm, yellow, of exquisite flavour. Specially recommended for Natal planting.

PRICE : 2s. each, second size trees, 2s. 6d. each ; extra size trees, 3s. 6d. each ; bearing trees, 5s. and 7s. 6d. each.

GOLDEN QUEENSLAND PLUM

(A SUB-TROPICAL PLUM RIPENING EARLY IN DECEMBER.)

This sub-tropical variety ripens early in December, and is particularly suitable for Natal conditions. Fruit large to very large; colour, golden-yellow; very sweet, with a pronounced flavour of its own, and specially suited for private gardens.

PRICE : 2s. each ; second size trees, 2s. 6d. each ; extra size, 3s. 6d. each ; bearing trees, 5s. and 7s. 6d. each.

Ornamental Plums

PRUNUS PISSARDI (The Purple-foliaged Plum).—
Striking foliage effect resembling the copper beech. 2s. 6d.,
3s. 6d. and 5s. each.

PRUNES—(Price, same as Plums).

CALIFORNIA D'AGEN.—This is the genuine French prune of commerce, which holds many thousands of people on the land of France, Bulgaria, Bosnia, Herzegovina, and also in California, where the industry of drying prunes has assumed immense proportions.

FELLENBERG.—Medium size, oval, pointed at both ends, dark purple with blue bloom, juicy, sweet, and parts freely from the stone. A vigorous and spreading grower, taking naturally a good shape, an excellent and steady bearer, where tried here; suitable for market and drying; slightly more acid than Prune D'Agen. This is the commercial prune of Oregon.

POMEGRANATES

Thrive best in good soils in temperate climate; does remarkably well in Natal. Hardy, deciduous, shrubby tree, with very large, handsome fruits. In many places the fruit is highly esteemed for its medicinal properties. Plant 10 to 15 feet apart; requires moderate pruning to produce regular crops. Bears to perfection in Griqualand West.

Very suitable for hedges, in which case they can be planted as close as quinces. Make a good wind-break. One of the most wholesome fruits for children, and should be planted specially for them.

KASHMIR.—Imported from India. This is the best variety in cultivation; very large fruit of superior flavour. Will keep in good condition for months, if stored in a dry place. Very limited supply. Price, 5s. each.; £2 2s. per dozen plants; £12 10s. per 100.

seeds not very hard. Because of its vigour of growth, productiveness, and the excellent quality of its fruit, it has become the favourite commercial variety of California. Price, 5s. each, £2 2s. per dozen plants, £12 10s. per 100.

WONDERFUL.—Form oblate; size very large, the diameter sometimes 5 inches; base flattened; apex rounded, crowned with the prominent calyx; surface smooth, glossy, deep purple-red in colour; rind medium thick, tough; flesh deep crimson in colour, juicy, and of delicious vinous flavour;

PAPERSHELL.—Form globose; size very large; surface glossy, pale yellow washed with pink; rind very thin; flesh bright red in colour, juicy, and of pleasant flavour; seeds fairly tender. The best and most suitable variety for wind-break purposes and for hedges. Price, 1s. each, £2 10s. per 100.

QUINCES.

PRICES : 2s. each, 21s. per doz., £7 10s. per 100 ; second size trees, 2s. 6d. each, £10 per 100 ; third size trees, 3s. 6d. each, £15 per 100 ; Special large trees, 5s. and 7s. 6d. each.

Undoubtedly the most hardy of all fruit trees, enduring the extremes of drought and flood, and still bearing heavy crops annually. If fairly treated, cut back every year, and the fruit thinned will produce enormous crops of large, showy, marketable fruit.

PORTUGAL.—Largest size, oblong; skin paler yellow than any other. Tree a particularly strong grower.

VAN DEMAN.—Seedling of "Portugal." The fruit is of most superb flavour, texture, and quality for all purposes that quinces are used; it is said to be the best of all, and a very early and heavy bearer; it received the Wilder Medal at a meeting of the American Pomological Society.

CAPE SELECTED.—Vigorous grower, and immensely productive. Fruit very large and handsome; flesh tender, with a delicious flavour. Good keeper, and carries well.

BOURGET QUINCES (FOR HEDGES AND WINDBREAKS)

PRICE, 1s. 3d. each, £5 per 100 ; second size trees, 2s. each, £7 10s. per 100 ; third size trees, 2s. 6d. each, £10 per 100.

For the purpose of hedges and windbreaks this variety stands unrivalled. *Rooted cuttings* are best, particularly two and three-year-old stuff. Bourget Quinces grow and bear more prolifically when not budded or grafted, and are, of course, much more reasonable in price. The best Quince in cultivation, large luscious fruit that will *house store easily till August*, and then retail at *sixpence each*. Of good texture and will carry well over long distances to market.

FOR HEDGES.—You can plant these quinces as near as a foot apart, and nothing will ever get through such a hedge; 18 inches apart is a nice distance and makes a capital hedge.

FOR WINDBREAKS.—Plant 3 ft. apart. A single row is all that is wanted to keep out a storm of wind.

BORRIE QUINCE.—Read under "New Introductions" what we say about this variety of Quince, which is equal to the best dessert variety of Apples.

SPANISH CHESTNUTS

PRICE: 2s. 6d. and 3s. 6d. each, £10 and £12 10s. per 100.

Extra size trees, 5s. each

The ordinary Spanish is valuable both for ornament and fruit. Should have a soil of heavy clayey texture and be headed low, when it will produce good regular crops.

Chestnuts do particularly well in valleys where they are partly protected from the afternoon sun in soil of a granitic origin. Fine specimens are to be seen in and around Johannesburg. We have now completed arrangements for a good supply of trees each season.

NOTE.—Plant Chestnuts. They are very profitable.

BAIRNSDALE WALNUTS

(A SEEDLING FROM THE OLD ENGLISH VARIETY)

PRICE: 2s. each, £8 10s. per 100; extra size trees, up to 5 feet high, 3s. 6d., 5s. and 7s. 6d. each.

This variety bears its nuts in clusters, 12 to 14 in a cluster, *large nuts* of exceptional flavour and quality, always fetching *twice* as much as the common Walnut.

They are very fast growers, and start to bear in the fourth year, and bear up to 100 lbs. of nuts per tree per season when they are six years of age. In Australia, Bairnsdale nuts are never sold under 2s. 6d. per lb., so it is easy to calculate how exceedingly profitable they are to plant, as you can have a handsome income for life with only 200 trees in bearing.

Walnuts do well if planted in any good, deep soil of a loamy nature, with perfect drainage—such as soils derived from the decomposition of dolerite or allied rocks, which is either red, chocolate-coloured or black, is deep and porous, absorbs moisture freely, and is easily worked. On this soil Walnut Trees thrive with amazing vigour.

NOTE.—Walnut trees are usually irrigated, but if the soil is thoroughly worked, by several ploughings, to a depth of a foot or 15 inches, and then sub-soiled with a sub-soil plough to a depth of 2 feet, irrigation becomes unnecessary, and splendid and abundant crops will result; besides, the trees will make almost incredible growth under such favourable underfoot conditions.

Leave your Walnut Trees unpruned when planting out and afterwards.

WALNUTS FOR WINDBREAKS.—When planting Walnuts as a windbreak put trees 15 ft. apart in the row. Do not put double rows of Walnuts, but rather plant a row of Almonds, Figs, or Quinces on the inside of the Walnuts. A perfect windbreak form would be an outside row of Walnuts, inside that a row of almonds 15 feet from the Walnuts, and an inner row of Figs or Quinces 12 to 15 ft. from the Almonds.

WALNUTS IN ORCHARD.—In rich, alluvial soil, in bottoms, put trees 30 to 34 ft. apart each way up to 40 ft. if abnormally rich soil. In ordinary red soils 25 ft. apart is sufficient. If on uplands (in situ deposits) 30 ft. apart is a safe distance for general conditions.

PLEASE NOTE.—For commercial planting we strongly recommend small trees, as these transplant much better, and make quite large trees the first season if fertilised with old kraal manure, basic slag, or superphosphates.

CITRUS FRUIT TREES.

PRICE: Established in single tins, 7s. 6d. each, £4 per doz.; Special sized trees, when available, 10s. each.

Packed 12 in a case or in tarred hessian, 5s. each; £2 15s. per dozen; £15 per 100.

PLEASE NOTE.—Not less than a dozen trees supplied, which can be made up of one or more varieties of Citrus; but with a general order for other lines customers can have any number of trees, from one upwards, of any of the Citrus varieties.

The following varieties are on sale, viz.:—

ORANGES.—Washington Navel, Du Roi, Valencia Late, Paper Rind, St. Michael, Mediterranean Sweet, and BAHIA SEEDLING.

LEMONS.—Eureka, Lisbon, Genoa, Villa Francha, and Sicily.

LIMES.—West Indian.

GRAPE FRUIT.—Marsh's.

BITTER SEVILLE.—The Marmalade variety.

NAARTJES, MANDARINS and TANGERINES in the best varieties.

BEARING WASHINGTON NAVELS AND BAHIA SEEDLING ORANGES IN TINS AND BUCKETS.—These are large trees, six years old and five and six feet high and very bushy. Both Navels and Bahia Seedlings will bear at once. They are trees that can be planted in any garden round the house, as they are well shaped and will add to the scenic effect. This is the best class of tree we have ever offered for private customers in our long experience in the Transvaal. Price: 12/6 to 15/- each, according to size.

The Seedling will do over a much larger range than the Navel, and carry heavy crops even on ordinary sandy loams poor in quality, provided they are regularly fertilised and watered. It is the most profitable orange to grow. They are long-lived. We have seen trees bearing huge crops, as much as 6,000 oranges a-piece, when over a hundred years of age, but they were planted in rich river-alluvial soil. The soil was about 25 ft. deep, and the drainage perfection, as it was Karroo silt resting on a gravelly bottom. You get results from high-class Seedlings just in accordance with the conditions under which they are planted, which is only natural. But you must not apply this rule to Navels, *as they refuse to carry a payable crop on poor soil*, and unless regularly watered when the fruit is forming, most are found on the ground in a week or two, where they also rest when ripe if any wind is about. They simply refuse to hold. This does not apply to Seedlings.

The least you should get from a well-cared-for Seedling Orange tree is 10 cases of fruit when in full bearing up to double this when the trees are old. The sort of thing one wants to leave as a safe inheritance for one's children.

With regard to disease, the Navels are, of course, much more subject to disease, being of a finer breed, but if you keep your trees well fertilised and see that they never suffer from want of irrigation you have nothing to fear. It would be best to give less waterings, but more thorough. The water should sink to at least 5 or 6 ft. after each watering, i.e., the ground should be wet to that depth, so that the roots are encouraged to go down out of reach of the ploughings and cultivation.

Do not on any account make holes to plant citrus trees. This is fatal, as the water lodges in the hole during spells of abnormal rains. Plough as deeply as you can, with a sub-soil plough following, and harrow your land well. Then plant the trees, *on the land* preferably, and throw the soil over the roots, so that they stand higher than the general level of the land, and no water can reach the collar (stem) of the tree. If you do this, and when adding manure of an organic nature, such as sheep or cattle, also keep this away from the collar of the tree and you never need fear collar rot, irrespective of what stocks you have used. This we absolutely guarantee. Do not think that sour lemon stocks are collar rot-proof, as we have seen trees only three years old with a bad attack of collar rot. Citrus should always be planted to stand above the level of the land. If you have not done so, you can easily make a little wall round the trees to prevent the water reaching the collar.

Now, with respect to the particular Seedling Orange we have selected to offer to our customers, we can safely guarantee the variety to be the best we have ever seen in South Africa, as the mother tree was selected from a block of 2,000 high-class trees, so there is no mistake about the type. The fruit is medium size, thin skin, very juicy and sweet and absolutely free from rag. It is, in fact, the sweetest orange we have ever tasted. The mother tree is particularly healthy, and carries a heavy crop of fruit each season which never varies. The fruit has a lovely golden colour which is natural to the variety, and is not due to environment, as we get the same colour under varying conditions of climate and soil.

With regard to the Washington Navels, Du Roi, Valencia Late, Paper Rind St. Michael, and Mediterranean Sweet Oranges the buds are all taken from selected mother trees, and the stocks are grown from selected robust trees carrying nice, sweet fruit with thin skins and free from rag, as we are convinced that the stock influences the scion and like produces like in the vegetable kingdom as it does in the animal kingdom.

BERRY FRUITS

American Blackberries

MOSS VALLEY.—This is perhaps the best of all for market; it grows more like a raspberry, the bearing cane dying each year. With plenty of moisture the fruit is very large and an enormous cropper. 18s. per dozen.

RENOWN.—Raised by Judge J. H. Logan, of California. This is, without doubt, the very best thing in the way of Blackberries; ripens from October to March in clusters of

magnificent dark-red berries, of most luscious flavour and immense size. 18s. per dozen.

NEW BLACKBERRY.—BLOWERS: Claimed to be the largest and best Blackberry. Berries of great size and surprising quality. Hardy and enormously prolific. Showy growth. 18s. per dozen.

NOTE.—No special instructions are necessary for Blackberries, as they do well under practically all conditions, *provided you put in the right varieties*. That is all that is necessary for complete success.

NOTE.—The above varieties are all heavy bearers of large berries, and will bring in a quick, certain and large annual income. Every market gardener and private individual should have a patch of these celebrated Blackberries.

White Currant.--The African White.

Until recently it was thought that no White Currants would be successful in this country.

The fruit is equal to the finest English White Currants. If anything, through the process of acclimatisation it has improved.

Price: 2s. each.

American Raspberries

SANTA CRUS.—This variety is more largely grown for market purposes than any other red Raspberry in America. It is a sturdy grower, and does not require tying or staking. Large fruit of excellent flavour. Bears well wherever tried. Price: 12/- per dozen.

CALIFORNIAN QUEEN.—A seedling from Great American, resembling that variety in hardiness and vigorous

growth. A most abundant bearer, producing fruit of the largest size and delicious flavour. Bears well wherever tried. 12/- per dozen.

GREAT AMERICAN.—The best of all raspberries for all purposes; fruit very large, and heavy bearer. Thrives anywhere. 12/- per dozen.

NOTE.—There is no other bush fruit that will give returns in so short a period and yield so heavily as the Raspberry. They yield to perfection in deep chocolate or sandy soils in sheltered localities, but will *do well in almost any spot* so long as there is *fair shelter and the soil is deeply worked*. Like the Strawberry, the Raspberry gives best results when planted on virgin soil.

The ground to be planted should be deeply worked either by hand-digging or sub-soil ploughing, and if manure is not obtainable, artificial fertilisers, as bone dust or super, should be used to give a dressing. *A very great deal depends upon getting a good start for the first season, and failing this the bushes never seem to gain ground thereafter.*

Plant 5 ft. by 4 ft. in the rows. If bushes are grown closer together than the above distance no more fruit will be gathered per acre; at least as regards weight, as they will only smother each other and the lower buds of the canes will fail to branch out and fruit.

The routine of the winter's work in a Raspberry plantation is the *cutting out of the dead canes* that have finished fruiting, the cutting out of the weak and thin canes, leaving five or six to each bunch. These are tied up, preferably with two ties about 18 inches between and a foot or so cut off the top of each bunch a few inches above the top tie. If this *last-named operation is omitted* the fruit will be *small and poor in consequence*.

An established bed of canes in full bearing should have a light dressing of artificial manure each season to keep it in good heart. The bed should be *worked deeply before planting, and thereafter only a few inches*, as to plough or dig deeply cuts the roots and *causes the bed to become choked with suckers*.

When planting they should be planted deeply; the holes should be spade deep, and the square of the spade blade—three to four canes to be in each.

The Eastmure Super Raspberry.

THE FINEST MONEY-MAKING PROPOSITION IN FRUIT CULTURE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

FRESH RASPBERRIES IN THE MIDDLE OF WINTER.

The Eastmure Super Raspberry stands *unrivalled* to-day as the *finest money-making proposition in fruit culture*. The plant is indigenous to the Transvaal highveld, Orange Free State, and will thrive well in all parts of the country where summer rainfall exists.

The Eastmure Super Raspberry is the *only Raspberry* in the world to-day which bears continuously and without a break for a full 5 months during a season from December till May, or later. All other varieties of bush fruit only bear for 6 weeks or for 2 months at the very outside.

The ordinary yield per acre of Raspberries in America and Australia is from 50 to 150 bushels, but bear in mind that this yield is only over a period of 2 months at the very outside. The Eastmure Raspberry bears *continuously* for at least 5 full months; as a matter of fact the canes have been in bearing for nearly 7 months during the past season, and the estimated yield of the Eastmure Raspberry over a period of 5 months is from 150 to 300 bushels per acre, each bushel weighing approximately 40 lbs.; and since the fruit sold readily at 2/- per lb. it will be seen that a return of £300 could be had from an acre under Eastmure Raspberries. If we take the higher yield of 300 bushels per acre, which it is easy to secure under improved cultivation and favourable conditions, the return arrived at is altogether unbelievable, yet the figures will stand the *closest possible investigation*. Raspberry pulp is being imported into the country from Holland and elsewhere by our local jam factories at very high prices, and one factory alone is prepared to take upwards of 75 tons at highly remunerative prices.

The prices of strong rooted canes are 24/- per dozen, £7/10/- per 100, or £50 per 1,000. Special quotations for larger quantities.

Remember, Raspberries are not subject to diseases.

Borden's "English-Servian" Black Currant

BORDEN'S ENGLISH SERVIAN BLACK CURRANT.—We have discarded all the other varieties of Black Currants in favour of this superior variety, which adapts itself to all conditions of climate and soil. Bears heavily between Maritzburg and Greytown, and near Maritzburg. Can safely be planted between Maritzburg and Durban as a commercial proposition. Like the Alma Apple, will do well right down to the coast. No other variety of Currant has ever succeeded under conditions similar to this variety. Will succeed well all over the Cape Province. Brought to this country by an officer, from Servia, after the war, who thinks it to be a cross between an English and a Servian Currant. The berries are similar in every respect to the best English varieties, but somewhat larger, and have the same flavour. Bushes grow to the height of three feet the first season, and carry immense crops—so much so that they have to be supported. It is the only Black Currant that has ever succeeded in South Africa under all conditions.

NOTE.—The introducer says, *inter alia*: "These plants are most prolific, the weight of fruit on the branches pulling them flat on the ground if not supported. I have never seen anything like these currants."

Price: 2/- each; large bearing bushes, 2s. 6d. each, 24s. per dozen.

INSTRUCTIONS TO PLANT

A safe distance to plant them is 5 ft. apart each way or 5 ft. by 4 ft. The ground should be deeply worked before planting out and treated as if for Raspberries. (See directions under Raspberries.)

In pruning very little is done except to thin out some of the branches when they are too closely crowded, and to prevent shoots from covering up the base of the tree in the form of suckers, which they are very much disposed to do. These should be kept removed, as they rob the constitution of the proper bush.

American Prolific Loganberries

AMERICAN PROLIFIC LOGANBERRIES.—The introducer of this variety gets from three to five tons of berries per acre per annum, which he sells in Capetown at 8d. to 1s. per lb. It is a special strain of the American Loganberry, and is the best variety ever introduced into this country. It is a larger fruit than the ordinary Loganberry, and of superior flavour. It bears heavy crops wherever grown. Price: 12s. per dozen; £4 per 100.

NOTE.—The Loganberry requires same treatment as Raspberry, so read under latter for directions.

STRAWBERRIES

PRICE : 10s. per 100, £3 10s. per 1,000.

BRITISH QUEEN & PRESIDENT SCHLACHTER.—Two very popular varieties, bearing very well in most parts of the country.

IMPROVED OLD FRENCH.—An improved variety of the Old French so well known and largely planted at Stellenbosch for the Capetown market. Highly recommended for commercial planting.

LAXTON'S NOBLE.—The greatest commercial strawberry of all. Deep crimson fruit, large size, firm, an excel-

lent carrier, splendidly flavoured, and an absolutely reliable cropper. The finest red.

WESTWARD HO!—The one commercial rival of Laxton's Noble. Larger fruit than this variety, but not so firm, pink coloured, heavy cropping and reliable.

WHITE HEART.—This variety is now being planted in hundreds of thousands in the Western Province for the jam factories. A first-class dessert and jam fruit; berries are very firm, so can be sent over long distances. The commercial variety of the future.

Strawberry Culture

The effect of part-shade on Plants. Artificial Atmospheric Conditions.

To get the best results, the ground in which the plants are set out should be *trenched at least two feet deep*, and every bit of the soil broken up finely. You can't grow good and big fruit on shallow soils. This we cannot impress on growers sufficiently.

In the process of trenching be very careful to keep the soils in their original positions—the surface soil must remain on the surface after the trenching is finished.

As it is quite out of the question to grow good Strawberries on poor soil, add plenty of rotten stable or kraal manure—a good layer between the two trenching spits, and then a further mixing in the top spit. If these instructions are carried out you will succeed in producing first-class fruit—equal to any grown in Europe.

For your own use, plant in beds of four lines each—the plants a foot apart each way. Leave a footpath on each side of the bed, so that the berries can be gathered without treading on the beds.

When planting commercially, the rows should be at least two feet apart, so that cultivation can be done with a scuffer. The plants must be well firmed in setting out, and the crowns of the plants must be level with the surface. It is most important also to attend to the roots, and see that they are spread out well in each direction.

NOTE.—The choice of varieties is a matter that the planter must decide for himself. The best way is to plant some of each variety, and get reliable local data, as varieties that do well in one place may be a failure in another, although there is apparently no difference in the conditions. Strawberries will always succeed better in a humid climate—even if it happens to be sub-tropical. They are not partial to the dry, arid parts of the country, and in such parts should be regularly watered. It is an excellent plan to slightly shade them in dry climates, so that the soil does not dry out so quickly. This should be done as well as the usual mulching. The best way is to make a framework of reeds, so as just to break the rays of the sun and not to exclude the sun wholly.

RHUBARB

We stock only the tried and proved varieties of rhubarb, and although we have seen and grown certain newer varieties we have found nothing to justify the abandonment of these varieties.

TOPP'S WINTER.—This is a most valuable variety, as it furnishes a large quantity of stems of very fine flavour and colour throughout the winter months when fruit is scarce. Untouched by frost, and with good manuring makes large stalks.

VICTORIA.—The ordinary commercial rhubarb. The stalks are large to very large, with heavy fertilising, and the plant hardy and enormously productive. Either variety 15s. per dozen; £5 per 100.

NOTE.—*Rhubarb*, to be at its best, requires to be heavily manured with a highly nitrogenous manure, of which rotten stable manure is best. But this must not come in contact with the cut roots of the rhubarb on planting. The best method is to prepare a trench eighteen inches deep and put a generous supply of manure—say nine inches—at the bottom. Cover this with, say, two inches of soil, and on this plant the rhubarb. It cannot fail to give good results if planted in this way.

PLANT "MISSION MARVEL" STRAWBERRIES.

ASPARAGUS

This is recognised as the most delectable vegetable in the world. With trench culture, manuring, and sufficient moisture it is wonderfully successful on Highveld. By purchasing three-year-old roots a supply of stalks within four months of planting is assured.

NEW AMAZON.—Price (three-year-old roots), 18/- per doz.; £6 5s. per 100.

HEDGINGS.

Cup. Arizonica, Cup. Lusitanica, Macracarpa, Privet (ordinary), Hakea, 15s. per 100.

Golden Privet, 25s. per 100.

Australian Myrtle, 25s. per 100.

ROSES

PRICES: From open ground, Customers Selection, 2s. each. 21s. per doz.

our Selection, 1s. 9d. each, 18s. per doz.

In tins for Summer planting, from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. and 5s. each, except New Varieties at Special Prices

On receiving roses per post or train, should the bark appear at all shrunken or dry, it is generally best to soak the plants before planting. In planting, care should be taken to spread the roots. Manure is generally an advantage, providing it is old manure, but under no circumstances should the roots be in contact with fresh manure.

From open ground roses are most satisfactorily supplied during the winter months only. In tins they may, of course, be planted at any time, and the advantage of obtaining well-established plants is obvious.

ABBREVIATIONS.

T.—Tea Scented.

H.T.—Hybrid Tea.

H.P.—Hybrid Perpetuals.

BUSH ROSES

Alexander Hill Gray	T.	Pale Lemon	Very free flowering. Gold Medal N.R.S.
Alice Graham	H.T.	Pale salmon	Excellent Bud.
Archimede	T.	Pale flesh	Very floriferous.
Austrain Briar	Briar	Bright yellow	Single.
Bessie Brown	H.T.	Creamy white	Immense size.
Betty	H.T.	Coppery yellow	Long pointed bud.
Black Prince	H.P.	Deep crimson	Old favourite.
Blanche Moreau	Moss	Pure white	Well mossed.
B. R. Cant	H.P.	Deep crimson	Large and full.
Bordou Job	T.	Crimson	Semi-single.
Cabbage		Red	Decorative rose.
Caroline Testout	H.T.	Bright satin rose	Very large, solid.
Capt. Christy	H.T.	Flesh	A grand tea.
Catherine Mermet	T.	Flesh coloured	Large and full.
Chestnut Hybrid	H.T.	Cherry red	Large, very fragrant.
Colastria	H.T.	Satin to pink	Large, very fragrant
Colleen	H.T.	Rose pink	Medal N.R.S.
Coquette des Blanchés	H.P.	Pure white	Vigorous.
Countess of Cosford	H.T.	Salmon pink	Very floriferous.
Cramoie Superior		Crimson	Ideal bedding rose.
Crimson Gem	T.	Crimson	Sons of England rose.
Damask		Red	"Attar of Roses" rose.
David Harum	H.T.	Peach pink	Free flowering.
Dean Hole	H.T.	Silvery carmine	Old favourite.
Duchess of Normandy	H.T.	Salmon yellow	Sport from Dean Hole.
Duke of Edinburgh	H.P.	Rich crimson	Very large and double. Most floriferous
Earl of Gosford	H.T.	Dark crimson	Very fragrant.
Edgar M. Burnett	H.T.	Flesh pink	Gold Medal N.R.S.
Emperor of Morocco	H.P.	Velvety Maroon	Very fragrant.
Enchantress	T.	Creamy white	Floriferous.
English Sweet Briar		Pale pink	English favourite.
Etoile de France	H.T.	Vivid crimson	Perpetual bloomer.
Eugene Furst	H.P.	Crimson	Large, very fragrant.
Field Marshall		Crimson	Prolific.
Frau Karl Druschki	H.P.	White	Queen of white roses. Perfectly formed.
Frau Kathe Roth	T.	Fiery red	Long pointed bud.
Geant des Batailles	H.P.	Crimson	Large and full.
General Macarthur	H.T.	Bright crimson	Grand bedding rose.
General Washington	H.P.	Dark crimson	Sweetly scented.
George Arends	H.P.	Pink	A pink Frau Karl Druschki.
George Dickson	H.T.	Darkest crimson	Perfect shape.
Georges de Cadoudal	T.	Pink on Copper ground	Large and full.
Gladys Harkness	H.T.	Salmon pink,	Perfect form.
Gloire de Chedane Guinoiséan	H.	Bright vermillion, shaded red	A splendid rose.
Helen Keller	H.P.	Cerise	Petals shell-like
Hester's Pride	H.T.	Crimson	Very double
H. E. Richardson	H.T.	Deep Crimson	Sweetly perfumed. Gold Medal N.R.S.
Her Majesty	H.P.	Clear rose	Very large and full
His Majesty	H.T.	Dark crimson	Very large.
Homer	T.	Rose	Free bloomer.
Hon. Edith Clifford	T.	Flesh white	Large, fragrant.
Hon. Ina Bingham	H.T.	Purest pink	Semi-double.
Horace Vernet	H.P.	Velvety red	Excellent exhibition rose.
Hugh Dickson	H.P.	Brilliant crimson	Gold Medal N.R.S.
Hugo Roller	T.	Lemon yellow	Very floriferous.

PLANT ROSES FOR BEAUTY.

Nurseries (S.A.) Ltd. Catalogue of Roses.

Irish Harmony	Single	Saffron yellow	Turning to cream.
J. B. Clark	H.T.	Deep scarlet	Gold Medal N.R.S.
Jonkheer J. L. Mock	H.T.	Carmine	Very large, perfumed.
Jules Margottin	H.P.	Cherry pink	Vigorous grower.
Juliet	Briar	Old gold to red	Flowers very double.
Kaiserin Augusta Victoria	H.T.	Pearl white	Very floriferous.
Kate's Delight	H.T.	Deep crimson	Sweetly scented.
Killarney	T.	Pale flesh pink	Long pointed flower.
Killarney Brilliant	H.T.	Deep rosy red	Sport from Killarney.
King George V.	H.T.	Extra deep crimson	Gold Medal Crystal Palace, 1911.
Koningen Carola	H.T.	Rose coloured	Free flowering.
Lady Alice Stanley	H.T.	Deep rose	Gold Medal N.R.S.
Lady Ashtown	H.T.	Carmine	Large, full and pointed.
Lady Hillington	T.	Apricot yellow	Gold Medal N.R.S.
Lady Ursula	H.T.	Flesh pink	Perfect form.
La France	H.T.	Bright pink	Large and full.
La France de '89	H.T.	Silvery red	Free flowering.
La Roserie	H.P.	Velvety crimson	Large, free blooming.
La Ideal	Noisette	Metallic red	On a yellow base.
L'Innocence	H.T.	Pure white	Full and globular.
Lemon Queen	H.T.	Lemon	A lemon Frau Karl Druschki, Exhibition.
Liberty	H.T.	Velvety crimson	Very floriferous.
Lilian Moore	H.T.	Pure yellow	Ten thousand dollar prize. Panama Exhibition.
Lyon Rose	H.T.	Salmon yellow	The standard yellow.
Mad. Abel Chatenay	H.P.	Carmine	Ideal bedder.
Mad. Constant Soupert	T.	Brilliant yellow	Large, perfect form.
Mad. C. Joigneaux	H.P.	Red, shaded lilac	Very double.
Mad. Edouard Herriot	Pern	Coral red	"Daily Mail" Cup rose.
Mad. Eugene Verdier	T.	Chamois	Finely formed.
Mad. E. Sableyrillies	T.	Clear yellow	Large and full.
Mad. Falcot	T.	Deep orange	Rich colour.
Mad. Gabriel Luizet	H.P.	Pale pink	Large.
Mad. Hector Lueillot	H.T.	Golden yellow	Full and globular.
Mad. Joseph Combet	H.T.	Creamy white	Shading to pink.
Mad. Lombard	T.	Salmon pink	Tinted yellow.
Mad. Marcel Delaney	H.T.	Pale pink	Perfect form.
Mad. Maurice de Luze	H.T.	Deep pink	Reddish centre.
Mad. Melanie Soupert	H.T.	Saffron yellow	A magnificent rose.
Mad. P. Euler	H.T.	Silvery pink	Very large flowers.
Mad. Segond Weber	H.T.	Light salmon	Excellent bedding rose.
Mademoiselle Louis Crette	H.P.	Pure white	Rivalling Frau Karl.
Maharajah	Single	Deep crimson	Very large.
Maman Cochet	T.	Carmine pink	Constant bloomer, most popular.
Maman Cochet	T.	White	
Margaret Dickson	H.P.	White to flesh	Free and good.
Margaret Dickson Hamill	H.T.	Delicate straw	Large and globular, Gold Medal N.R.S.
Margarette	H.T.	Soft pink	Large and full.
Marie Delaselle	T.	Brilliant crimson	Continuously in flower.
Marie von Houtte	T.	Canary yellow	One of the best teas.
Mary, Countess of Ilchester	H.T.	Deep rose	Large, prominent centres.
Merrie England	H.P.	Rosy pink	Large.
Mildred Grant	H.T.	Silvery white	Exhibition rose, Gold Medal N.R.S.
Miss Wilmott	H.T.	Sulphur cream	Scented. Gold Medal.
Molly Sharman Crawford	T.	Delicate white	Perfectly formed.
Mons Boncenne	H.P.	Blackish purple	Large and full.
Mrs. Arthur R. Waddell	H.T.	Reddish salmon	Vigorous, floriferous.
Mrs. Arthur E. Coxhead	H.T.	Claret red	Large and well formed.
Mrs. Cornwallis West	H.T.	Shell pink	Gold Medal N.R.S.
Mrs. Edward Powell	H.T.	Velvety crimson	Very free.
Mrs. Harold Brocklebank	H.T.	Creamy white	Large and full.
Mrs. Herbert Hawksworth	T.	Cream	Perfumed, very fine.
Mrs. Herbert Stephens	T.	White shaded	Very floriferous.
Mrs. John Laing	H.P.	Soft pink	Large, perfectly formed.
Mrs. Joseph Welch	H.T.	Rose pink	Very large, perfect, Gold Medal N.R.S.
Mrs. Myles Kennedy	T.	Silvery white	Perfect finish.
Mrs. R. C. Sharman Crawford	H.P.	Deep pink, shading to flesh	Gold Medal R.N.S.
Mrs. Wakefield Christie-Miller	H.T.	Pearl, shaded salmon	Very large and free
Mrs. Wallace H. Rowe	H.T.	Rich pink	Large, free flowering.
My Maryland	H.T.	Salmon pink	Very fragrant.
Nellie Parker	H.T.	Creamy white	Large, upright form, Gold Medal N.R.S.
Niphetos	T.	Pure white	Very old favourite.
Nita Weldon	T.	Ivory to blush	Vigorous. Free branching, Gold Medal
Ophelia	H.T.	Salmon	Excellent shape
Peace	T.	Lemon yellow	Large, free produced.
Penelope	T.	Red to yellow	Large and full.
Perle des Jardines	T.	Deep yellow	Large and heavy.
Radiance	H.T.	Bright carmine	Shaded copper.
Rainbow	T.	Pink	Splashed carmine.
Red Letter Day	H.T.	Glowing crimson	Cactus shaped flower, Gold Medal N.R.S.
Rhea Reid	H.T.	Rosy crimson	Very fragrant.
Richmond	H.T.	Pure scarlet	Splendid bedding rose.
Robert Duncan	H.P.	Rosy lake	Tremendous flowers. One of the finest pinks.
Sachsengrus	H.T.	Pink	Pink Frau Karl Druschki.
Souvenir de la Malmaison	T.	White	Old favourite.
Souvenir de Laurent Guillot	T.	Deep pink	Large and fragrant.
Souvenir de Pierre Notting	T.	Apricot yellow	Magnificent rose.
Souvenir de President Carnot	H.T.	Rosy flesh	Fine long buds.
Souvenir de un Ami	T.	Salmon rose	Free flowering.
Star of France	H.T.	Velvety crimson	Free flowering. Perfumed.

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Sultan of Zanzibar	H.P.	Blackish maroon	Splendid dark rose.
Sunburst	H.T.	Yellow	Distinctive. One of the finest yellows. Semi-single.
Veluvezoom	H.T.	Dark carmine	Large, very full.
Warrior	H.T.	Blood red	Floriferous, magnificent.
White Killarney	T.	Milk white	Sport from Killarney.
William Allen Richardson	Roi	Orange yellow	Small, showy.
Yellow Frau Karl Druschki	H.P.	Yellow	Vigorous. Good.

POLYANTHA ROSES

Baby Dorothy	Pink	Bush Dorothy Perkins.
Canariensvogel	Yellow	Lovely shade.
Katherine Ziemet	Pure white	Free and good.
Mad. N. Leravasseur	Crimson	Dwarf crimson Rambler.
Orleans	Rosy red	Immense trusses. Gold Medal U.R.S.
Perle d'Or	Yellow	Very full. Constant.
Schneewachten	White	Tiny white dwarf.

CLIMBING ROSES

Aard's Rover	Crimson shaded maroon	Very vigorous.
Banksai Fortunii	Pure white	Large flowers.
Banksia White	Pure white	Ordinary small white.
Banksia Yellow	Salmon yellow	Ordinary small yellow.
Beauty of Glazenwood	Yellow	Noisette. Semi-double.
Cl. Devoniensis	White	Old favourite.
Cl. Frau Karl Druschki	Purest white	Very vigorous.
Cl. Perle des Jardines	True yellow	A lovely heavy yellow.
Cl. White Mamon Cochet	Cream	Very vigorous.
Cloth of Gold	Sulphur yellow	Large and double.
Cream Marechal Niel	Cream	Light shade of the common.
Crimson Rambler	Bright crimson	Poly. Small, double.
Fairy	Pink	Semi-single, small.
Flower of Fairfield	Brilliant crimson	Poly. Flowers in profusion.
Gloire de Dijon	Buff	Very large and double.
Hiawatha	Brilliant scarlet	Flowering in clusters.
La Marque	Creamy white	Large. Very hardy.
Marechal Niel	Yellow	The leader of large flowering climbing roses.
Paul's Lemon Pillar	Pale lemon	Lovely pillar rose.
Paul's Scarlet Pillar	Vivid scarlet	Gold Medal N.R.S.
Pink Rover	Pink	Very double. Large.
Reve de'Or	Chamois	Large, full and fragrant.
Red Marechal Niel	Rosy red	Buds long. Free.
Tausendschoon	Pink	Single. Vigorous.
Waltham No. 2	Crimson	Free flowerer.

WHICH ROSES TO PLANT.

For the guidance of the amateur the following are amongst the best:—

BUSH ROSES

FINEST CREAM—

White Mamon Cochet.

FINEST DEEP MAROON—

Semi-Single. Bordon Job.

FINEST DOUBLE CRIMSONS—

In large growing types. George Dickson, Hugh Dickson.

In medium growing types. Red Letter Day, Sultan of Zanzibar.

In somewhat dwarf types. Maharaj, Liberty.

FINEST PINK—

Robert Duncan (without rival).

Mamon Cochet.

FINEST WHITES—

Frau Karl Druschki.

Mad Louis Crette.

FINEST YELLOW—

Lyon.

Lilian Moore.

CLIMBERS

FINEST CREAM—

Reve d'Or.

FINEST PINK—

Dorothy Perkins (Polyantha).

FINEST RED—

Red Marechal Niel.

FINEST WHITE—

La Marque.

FINEST YELLOW—

Marechal Niel.

STANDARD ROSES

Growing in tins. Stems from three to five feet high—7/6 each. Ready for despatch from September onwards. As there is always a great demand for these we advise customers to book early.

Black Prince	H.P.	Deep crimson	
Caroline Testout	H.T.	Bright satin rose	
Duke of Edinburgh	H.P.	Rich crimson	Large, double.
Emperor of Morocco	H.P.	Maroon	Fragrant.
Frau Karl Druschki	H.P.	Perfect white	
General Macarthur	H.T.	Bright red	Grand bedder.
George Dickson	H.T.	Darkest red	Perfect shape.
Gloire de Chedane Guinoisseau	H.	Bright vermillion	Splendid.
H. E. Richardson	H.T.	Deep crimson	Gold Medal N.R.S.
His Majesty	H.T.	Deep crimson	Very large.
Hugh Dickson	H.P.	Brilliant red	Gold Medal N.R.S.
J. B. Clark	H.T.	Deep scarlet	Gold Medal N.R.S.
K. A. Victoria	H.T.	Pearl white	

PLANT BEAUTIFUL ROSES

NURSERIES (S.A.), LIMITED.

CONSULTING HORTICULTURIST:
C. TRIBOLET.

80 RISSIK STREET.

P.O. Box 873.

JOHANNESBURG.

ALMONDS

Extract from June issue of the Journal of the Department of Agriculture
issued by authority of the Minister of Agriculture, June, 1925.

"Almonds and Walnuts Shortage.

There is no fear of overproduction. Only last week a long communication was received from the firm of Messrs. Cadbury and Company, saying that there is such a world shortage of walnuts, almonds and other nuts that they cannot get adequate supplies, and they are so anxious about this, after trying Australia, the States, New Zealand, and other places, that they have appealed to South Africa to try and induce growers to embark more largely in growing nuts, as Southern Europe and parts of Asia and Northern Africa seem to be falling away in regard to supplies. They are so seriously exercised about this that they sent eight boxes of nuts to this Division to give an idea of what they require. These boxes are made up of samples from Southern Europe, Northern Africa, the Canary Isles, and the islands of the Mediterranean.

The Almond is one of the easiest trees to handle. It is not subject to any serious fungous diseases or insect pests, and, **once shaped, requires very little pruning.** One great advantage in growing Almonds is that if you do not want to harvest your crop to-day, you can do it next week, or if, when harvested, you do not want to sell at once, you may keep it over almost indefinitely."

What Varieties to Plant.

Owing to the fact that there is a serious world shortage of Nuts, and particularly Almonds and Walnuts—so much so, that the manufacturers in Europe have approached the Union Government to see if they will encourage farmers and planters to take up the culture of Nuts, and more particularly Almonds, so that they can rely on supplies from this country in future years—it is our duty to see that such supplies are forthcoming, as it will mean prosperity to those who are in favoured parts where Nuts can be planted on a commercial scale.

There are always favourable parts on most properties in the frost belt where Almonds can be successfully planted, if late blooming varieties are selected. The Mission Princess, for instance, will only bloom in October and November in the coldest parts of the Highveld, so will not be affected by frost. The **Britz Almond** only blooms with the ordinary varieties of Peaches and, as the blooms are hardier than those of the Peaches, they in turn are not affected by frost, even when the Peaches and the Nectarines are a failure.

Of course, in parts where severe frosts can be expected at the time the Almonds are in bloom, low-lying situations must be avoided, as the air stagnates in such localities, and it will be running unnecessary risks, which can be avoided by planting the trees where there is good air drainage and frosts are less severe. It is for this reason that it is a mistake, when planting a windbreak, to shelter your trees from the prevailing winds and plant them so thick that the wind is entirely shut out, as this prevents the cold air from draining away and everything gets cut badly with frost. There must be a slight current of air passing through the orchard at all times when the air is moving outside the wind-break. To get the desired result, do not plant more than about three rows of trees for a wind-break; be they Almonds, Walnuts or anything else that is favoured. If you do this you will have a steady breeze blowing through the orchard with probably a howling gale on the outside of the wind-break. You thus effectually stop the wind from harming the trees, and yet you do not risk the blooms being destroyed by frost owing to the air stagnating from its inability to "move on." In short, the air must, whenever possible, "be on the move." It is for this reason that Almonds are so successful when planted in the form of a wind-break as they are not affected by hail or wind in any way, and, being in an exposed position, there is no chance of the blooms being cut up by frost owing to the moving air.

We have been dealing with localities where Almonds would probably not be planted in the ordinary way for fear of frosts. We have shown that it is possible to get excellent crops of Nuts in places where Almonds have never been tried before. There are, of course, plenty of localities where Almonds can be planted on any part of the farm, with impunity; but, even so, here also the blooms occasionally suffer, and it is just as well for planters to bear in mind what we have said about low-lying places and stagnant air.

Now, the frost has often been blamed for non-setting of the Nuts when it had nothing to do with the affair in any way—but something had to be blamed. The real reason for failure was that the wrong varieties had been planted. It is only in recent years that it was discovered that certain varieties of Almonds were inter-sterile, and were unsuited to fertilise one another, owing to the fact that they blossomed at different times and could not be effective for cross-pollination. The distribution of varieties throughout the orchard is of the greatest possible importance on account of the suitability of one sort for pollination of its neighbour; fortunately, it is now definitely known which are the suitable varieties for cross-pollinating each other, with the result that those people who have taken advantage of the information are getting large crops of Nuts.

A further fact recently brought to light—which has revolutionised Almond-planting—is the necessity, when selecting a pollinating variety, to see that it is one that **blooms slightly in advance of the variety to be pollinated, so that the pollen is just in a suitable stage when required.**

With regard to soil for Almonds, briefly, where the Peach succeeds the Almond will do likewise, as they are budded on Peach Stocks, as this stock has been proved to be the most satisfactory under all conditions. The Wild Peach has been selected owing to the fact that it sends its roots to great depths—as deep as Lucerne—in fact, it is not uncommon to find that the wild Peach roots attain to a depth of 30 feet in search of moisture, **so that trees budded on to this stock are uncommonly drought-resisting, and the trees are able to resist arid conditions with a low rainfall.** Where the country is drought stricken it will be advisable to water the trees, at any rate till they are deeply enough rooted to forage for themselves.

The following varieties of Almonds are recommended, viz.:—

BRITZ.—This variety was raised from seed by Mr. C. Britz, of Riversdale District, Cape Province. It is a soft shell Almond of outstanding merit, equal to the best of the commercial soft shell varieties imported into this country. It is the only variety of Almond that starts to bear the second season. Last year we sold the Nuts from our four-year-old trees, and they averaged us £1 10s. per tree. This season the same trees produced an average of 40lb. of Nuts, which were sold to a wholesale dealer at 1/3 per lb. The trees, therefore, brought in a return of £2 10s. each at the age of five years. There is no other variety of Almond that can anywhere near approach this amazing return. Being a South African evolved variety, the Britz can be planted under practically all conditions in this country.

MISSION PRINCESS ALMONDS.—This variety is only recommended for the cold parts of the Union, where it is too cold for the Britz and other varieties, as it blooms so late in the season that it is not affected by frost. A first-class papershell variety with large kernels of superior flavour. The shells are so soft that they can easily be crushed between the fingers. The Mission Princess is considered one of the best of the commercial type of Almonds, and the Nuts always command a high price wherever offered. The Mission Princess is what is termed a self-fertile variety, so does not require to be cross-pollinated, and can be planted in any numbers by itself and will bear heavy crops each season.

ROSEN'S LEWELLING ALMOND AND HARRIOTT'S SEEDLING ALMOND.—These two varieties of soft shell Almonds were specially introduced for planting near the Coast, as they do as well in a climate of high humidity as in one of low humidity. Under a severe test with some twenty-five other varieties for a period of years they proved themselves to be the best for the coastal area, as they carried heavy crops each season, as against mediocre crops by all the other varieties. This was before the Britz was introduced. They are commercial varieties of outstanding merit and highly recommended for humid climates. The Nuts are large and of superior flavour and much sought after by manufacturers. These two varieties are inter-fertile, fertilising one another, so can be planted either in equal numbers in alternate rows or in the same method as with the Britz and Papershell or Harriott's Seedling.

PAPERSHELL ALMOND.—A first-class commercial papershell variety with large kernels of superfine quality. **This is the variety to inter-plant with the Britz for cross-pollination purposes** to ensure maximum crops, as it blooms at the right time to cross-fertilise the Britz Almond effectually. If preferred, Harriott's Seedling will serve the same purpose as the Papershell variety, as it also blooms slightly in advance of the Britz.

For cross-pollination purposes plant four or five Britz and then a Papershell or Harriott's Seedling as the fifth or sixth tree and continue this order throughout the row. The next row of trees start with one of the pollinising varieties, so that the varieties are not opposite each other in the rows. If it is desired to plant equal numbers of the varieties, do so in alternate rows.

NOTE.—The prices are the same for all the above varieties—viz., 1s. 6d. each, £6 5s. per 100, £50 per 1,000; larger trees, 2s. each, £7 10s. per 100.

WALNUTS.

Owing to the fact that Walnuts only start to grow late in October and in very cold localities in November, they can be planted over a large area where the soil is suitable and irrigation possible. Walnuts do best in rich alluvial bottoms—the richer the soil the higher the returns. In really rich soil Walnuts will produce amazing crops of Nuts, as much as 500lb. per tree per season. Walnuts require the same quantity of water annually that Orange and other Citrus trees require, roughly 45in. to 50in. of rain or its equivalent in irrigation, depending, of course, whether the situation is one of high or low humidity—to wit, whether you are in the dry Karroo, where evaporation is acute, or on the Coast, where it is cooler and the air not so dry nor evaporation so great.

Where Orange Trees are grown without water, owing to the ample rainfall, or where they need only be irrigated during very dry spells, Walnuts can be treated in the same way with great success. It is, however, advisable if Walnuts are planted with the idea of not being watered owing to the conditions being favourable, such as ample rainfall and deep and rather damp soil, that the ground be trenched or double ploughed to the depth of at least 10 to 12 inches. This will ensure complete success and the trees will root deeply and be able to withstand ordinary dry weather without the least harm.

It is quite a mistake to imagine that Walnuts are slow-growing and that one has to wait ten years to get a payable return from the trees. This is entirely wrong. We have seen Walnut trees produce a crop of 100lb. of Nuts per tree the **fifth year**. How is this done? The party planted the trees below the cattle kraal, where they got the drainage of the kraal after each rain. The same results can be attained if you **regularly fertilise your trees with old kraal manure**, sheep or cattle. It is amazing what kraal manure will do with Walnuts. Why is it? Simply that Walnuts dote on humus. Humus is necessary for Walnuts. It is quite useless planting Walnuts in ordinary soils and expecting them to "make good." The soil must contain plenty of humus; if not, give the trees all the kraal manure you can scrape up each season. There will be no more failures once you have tried this. It is the only way to grow Walnuts with success. There will be no more waiting for ten years to get a crop. You will get a good crop the **fifth year** with a dead certainty.

There are Walnuts and Walnuts. Some varieties only bear mediocre crops of small nuts, and not too many of them. What is the good of this sort of thing to you, as the trees occupy the same space as trees that bear large Nuts of superior flavour for which there is an ever-increasing demand at top prices—never less than 1/6 per lb. Do not on any account plant any old sort of Walnut and think you are going to make money out of them,, as in course of time, when the superior varieties come into the market, there will be no demand whatsoever for the inferior Nuts. You want to plant varieties that bear a high-class large Nut—**and plenty of them**. You want to make anything from £15 to £25 each season from individual trees, where your conditions are suitable for producing heavy crops. Where the conditions are not of the very best you still want to make from £5 to £10 per tree per season.

The following varieties of Walnuts are recommended, viz.:—

DEA'S MAMMOTH WALNUT.—The Chief, Division of Horticulture, Pretoria, recently stated in the "Farmer's Weekly," in reply to an enquiry about Walnuts, that Mr. William Deas has some magnificent trees of excellent varieties of Walnuts, giving returns from individual trees of £15 to £30 per tree. We can supply trees direct from Mr. Deas at the following prices, viz.:—Small trees, 3s. 6d. each; large trees, 5s. each; £15 and £20 per 100 respectively.

BAIRNSDALE WALNUT.—(A Seedling from the Old English variety.) This variety bears its Nuts in clusters, 12 to 14 in a cluster, large Nuts of exceptional flavour and quality, always fetching twice as much as the common Walnut. Price: 2s. each; £8 10s. per 100. Extra size trees, up to 5 feet high, 3s. 6d. each; £15 per 100.

INSTRUCTIONS TO PLANT.—Plant Almonds 16, 18, or 20 feet apart, on the square system, in the Orchard—16 feet apart in poor or gravelly soil, 18 feet apart in ordinary soil, and 20 feet apart in rich soil. For wind-breaks, plant Almonds 9 to 12 feet apart in the rows; if more than one row is required to make an effective wind-break, plant the trees 12 feet apart in the rows and the rows 15 feet apart. Plant on the alternate system, so that the trees are **not opposite each other**. This is known as the quincunx principle. Three rows planted this way make a perfect wind-break.

WALNUTS.—Plant the same as for Almonds, but increase the distance in the Orchard to 25 feet apart on ordinary soil and 35 feet apart on rich alluvial soil. The wind-break distances increase to 15 feet apart in single rows and 20 feet apart in double and treble rows and the rows themselves 25 feet apart.

NURSERIES (S.A.) LTD.,

(Head Office) 80 RISSIK STREET,

P.O. Box 873, JOHANNESBURG.

If you are interested, ask us to mail you a copy of our 1927 catalogue, free.

Lady Ashtown	H.T.	Carmine	Large, pointed.
Lady Hillingdon	T.	Apricot yellow	Gold Medal N.R.S.
La France	H.T.	Bright pink	Large, full.
La France de 89	H.T.	Silvery red	
Liberty	H.T.	Velvety crimson	
Mdme. Abel Chatenay ..	H.P.	Carmine	Velvety crimson
Mrs. Cornwallis West ..	H.T.	Shell pink	Gold Medal N.R.S.
Mrs. Herbert Stevens ..	T.	White shaded	
Mrs. W. J. Grant	H.T.	Imperial pink	Gold Medal N.R.S.
Paul's Scarlet Pillar ..		Vivid scarlet	
Paul's Lemon Pillar ..		Pale lemon	Lovely pillar rose.
Richmond	H.T.	Pure scarlet	Ideal bedder.
Sachsengruss	H.T.	Pink Frau Karl Druschki ..	
White Mamon Cochet ..			Most popular
Yellow Frau Karl Druschki ..			Most popular.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS IN TINS.

ABELIA RUPESTRIS.—Hardy; a prolific flowerer with white bells and glossy foliage. 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d. and 3s. 6d. each.

ABUTILON (Chinese Lantern).—Several varieties with yellow, orange and red flowers; some beautifully foliaged. 1s. 9d. to 3s.

ACACIA.—Silvery grey foliage. Masses of yellow flowers. 1s. 6d. to 3s. each.

ACACIA BAILEYANA.—Silvery grey foliage. Masses of yellow flowers. 1s. 6d. to 3s. each.

ALOYSIA CITRIODORA (Scented Verbena).—Lemon-scented leaves. 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.

AZALEA INDICA (Evergreen Azaleas).—In single heliotrope and red at 3s. 6d. and 6s. each.

BAMBOO DWARF.—An excellent shrub for lawn planting. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. each.

BERBERIS (Barberry).—An autumn shrub, covered with red berries. 2s. 6d. each.

BOUGAINVILLEA (B. glabra Purple).—Climber, but excellent shrub if kept trimmed. 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. each.

BUDDLEIA.—Vigorous growers. Silver grey foliage. Long spikes of purple flowers, heavily scented. 1s. 9d. and 2s. 6d. each.

COTONESTER.—Small leaves with red berries. 3s. 6d. each.

CRATAEGUS PYRACANTHA (Firethorn).—A very ornamental autumn shrub. Masses of crimson berries. 2s. 6d. each.

CRATAEGUS OXYCANTHA (English Hawthorn).—The "May" of England. A sheet of white flowers and scarlet berries in autumn. 2s. 6d. each.

CYDONIA JAPONICA.—Scarlet flowering Quince, bearing its striking flowers when leafless. 2s. 6d. and 3s. 6d. each.

DURANTA PLUMERII (Blue tree Forget-me-not). 2s. 6d. each.

DEUTZIA GRACILIS.—Bridal Wreath. Lovely sprays of white bells, single and double. 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. each.

GARDENIA FLORIDA (Katjepeering). — Lovely camellia-like double flowers set in dark glossy green leaves. Sweetly scented. 2s. 6d. to 5s.

HELIOTROPE.—Too well known to need description. 1s. 9d. to 2s. 6d. each.

HIBISCUS SINENSIS.—The large flowering type, popular in Natal. Single red 2s. 6d. each; double red from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.

HYDRANGEA.—Shrubs growing to about four feet, with enormous trusses of blue, pink, or white flowers. 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. each.

JASMINUM SAMBAC.—Flowers, heavily scented, on the end of twigs. 2s. 6d. each.

JASMINUM REVOLUTUM.—The yellow jasmin, flowering in profusion. 2s. 6d. each.

LAGERSTRAEMIA INDICA (Pride of India).—Crepe flower. Purple heliotrope, white. Enormous trusses of flowers, resembling crepe cloth. One of the loveliest shrubs. From 2s. 6d.

LIGUSTRUM (Privet).—The Golden Privet as a single clipped shrub, with its richly variegated foliage, is unique. 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.

LILAC.—Prefers the shady side of a house and fairly moist ground. A memoir of England. 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. each.

NERIUM OLEANDER.—Large terminal flowers, colours pink, white and crimson. 2s. 6d. each.

PHILADELPHUS CORONARIUS (Mock Orange).—Numerous flowers in Spring, purest white. Good. 2s. 6d. to 3s. each.

PLUMBAGO CAPENSIS.—Very drought resistant. Numerous flowers, blue or white. 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.

RHUS GLABRA.—Fine coppery to purple-red foliage. Excellent for shrubbery work. 2s. 6d. and 3s. 6d. each.

SPIREAS.—Cape May, single or double, 1s. 6d. each. Red May, 2s. 6d. each.

TECOMA CAPENSIS.—Orange-red flowers in racemes. 2s. 6d. each.

VERONICA.—Very hardy. Purple 'spike-like' flowers. Good. 2s. 6d. each.

ORNAMENTAL TREES IN TINS

ABERIA (Kei Apple).—Evergreen, with yellow berries. Drought-resistant. 2s. 6d. and 3s. 6d. each.

BOX ELDER (Acer Negundo).—Deciduous. Spreading. 3s. 6d. each.

CEDRUS DEODARA (Deodar).—The famous "Cedar of India." Endures the most severe frost. Foliage glistening grey. Tall and stately. 1s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. each, according to size.

CINNAMONUM CAMPHORA (Camphor Tree).—Excellent for shade. Immense spread of branches, with dark green glistening leaves. 2s. 6d. and 5s. each.

GREVILLEA ROBUSTA (Silver Oak).—Very handsome, fine foliage, bearing yellow-brown flowers in large, flat spikes. 2s. 6d. and 3s. 6d.

JACARANDA.—A mass of beautiful blue flowers in Spring. 2s. 6d. to 5s.

LOQUAT.—Besides bearing fruit, is very ornamental. 2s. 6d. each.

PLANE TREE.—A lovely deciduous shade tree, with wide-spreading branches. Hardy and drought resistant. 2s. 6d. to 5s. each.

POPULUS ALBA (White Poplar).—Silvery grey foliage, requiring rather moist soil. 1s. 6d. each.

POULUS FASTIGATA (Lombardy Poplar).—Tall growing, with branches clustered round the stem. 3s. each.

SCHINUS MOLLE (Pepper Tree).—Succeeds in driest soil. Resists white ants and frost. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. each.

TAMARIX GALLICA (Flowering Cypress).—Drooping foliage and sprays of pink flowers. 2s. 6d. and 3s. 6d. each.



STEYN'S "BORRIE" QUINCE.



3-YEAR-OLD SANTA ROSA PLUM.



"BEYERS" APPLE.



3-YEAR-OLD ROYAL APRICOT.

PLANT FLORIDA CELESTE FIG